

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1900.

NO. 18

LOCAL NOTES.

—A. M. Dell and family spent Sunday with friends in Smith valley.

—Miss Mary Staily, of Everett, was a recent guest of Samuel Robley's family.

—Mrs. W. H. Mounts and son spent the past week with friends in and about Lewistown.

—L. C. Corbin and wife, of Juniata township, were among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—George J. Welker and wife, of Clay township, were guests of E. H. Welker's family over Sunday.

—G. M. Potts and George Brumbaugh spent a portion of the past week with friends in Blair county.

—Mrs. A. M. Menold and daughter, of Mill Creek, were guests of D. B. Miller and wife yesterday.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Mrs. W. W. Brumbaugh and son, of Kipple, arrived in Mapleton last Saturday and will remain a while with friends in this vicinity.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—Miss Fannie Ewing, of Pontiac, Ill. and Miss Hennie Ewing, of Manor Hill, are pleasant visitors at the home of A. B. Gillam and wife.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—P. O. S. of A. picnic at Riverside Park, August 3d. All well behaved people are invited. Good speakers will be present and deliver addresses.

—County Treasurer Leffard will be in town next Saturday to receive state, county, dog and bicycle tax. You can save five per cent. by settling with him.

—Mrs. Rosa Finkbine and son and Miss Grace Miller, of Mifflintown, have been visiting at the home of H. S. Stubbs during a portion of the past week.

—A box of salve is a requisite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—Helen Frances, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Walters, of Altoona, died yesterday afternoon of cholera infantum. We extend sympathy to our bereaved friends.

—Henry Stever, guard at the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, spent a few moments with us last Saturday evening when on his way for a Sunday visit to his home at Latta Grove.

—A carrier pigeon having a tag on the leg came to the residence of Samuel Bowman in Cass township (Latta Grove postoffice) July 17th. The letter T and No. 37260 were the marks on the tag.

—L. L. Parker and John K. Gillam attended the I. O. O. F. picnic at Lloyds-ville on the P. & N. W. railroad last Saturday. A very large number of Odd Fellows and their families were in attendance.

—Robert H. Vandevander and his accomplished daughters, Laura and Virga, of Bellwood, and John S. Brumbaugh, of Penn township, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Yocum.

—Mrs. James W. Thompson and sons, Harry and Eugene, of Altoona, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mapleton friends. They had been visiting at Harrisburg and Orbisonia and stopped off on their way home.

—Monday of last week the thermometer registered 99 degrees in the shade at this place and on Tuesday it reached 100½ degrees. Friday it reached 97 degrees. While we are sweltering under this weather it is some comfort to think that in about six months we will be wishing for some such weather.

—H. D. Wicks, wife and daughter left last week for Baltimore near which city Mr. Wicks has secured a position on a large railroad contract. Mr. Wicks has a thorough knowledge of the steam shovel and his services are in demand.

—The long drouth in this vicinity was punctured by a slight shower of rain last Thursday evening and another on Friday evening. The ground was scarcely moistened by them. In some sections of the county the rainfall was abundant.

—"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, Druggist, Newark N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—I am a Knight of Labor. I believe that every man should be free from the curse of slavery, whether the slavery appears in the shape of monopoly, usury, or intemperance. The firmest link in the chain of oppression is the one I forge when I drown manhood and reason in drink.—T. V. Powderly.

—You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. J. G. Gillam will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

—You can tell a successful farmer by looking at his wife's fruit cans in the closet, says a keen-eyed paragrapher. You can tell a slouchy woman by her shoe buttons and hair. You can tell the poisonous serpent by the blueness of his tail. But the easiest way of all you can pick out the enterprising merchants of the town is by looking at the home paper. This is not divine revelation, but is business gospel and truth.

—A well-known physician has recently declared that the time is not far distant when the man who dies under a hundred will be charged with having committed suicide by violating the laws of health and sanitation. This may be the view of an extremist, but it is a fact that within a half century the average of life has been extended over ten years. For a long time it was fixed at thirty-five years, but it is now close forty-five.

—The banana traffic of the Pennsylvania railroad has grown to be a very important part of the road's business. About three times every month a solid train of bananas comes through to Pittsburgh from Philadelphia. Wednesday one train of thirteen carloads came in and about ten days ago there was another 15-car train load. The bananas are brought up from the tropical regions in boats and loaded on the cars at Philadelphia or points in the South American states.

—The recent sad bereavement in the home of our friend, J. Quincy Dell, in Cass township, greatly unnerved the family. The generous hospitality of the people of that section received new lustre in their actions under these circumstances. They gathered at the home of the bereaved family, rendered every service possible and the male portion then turned in and harvested his crops. Mr. Dell is much impressed by the kindness of his neighbors and is very grateful to them.

—District President D. M. Bealman last Thursday night installed the officers of W. C. No. 662, P. O. S. of A., at Latta Grove. He found this Camp in excellent condition. A few years ago the membership erected at that place a hall which would be creditable to any community. It was a big undertaking but a number of progressive people came forward and offered to take stock in the building and hold the same until such time as the Camp was able to take it up. Within the past two weeks the Camp has lifted the last of these certificates and is now the sole owner of the building. The people who aided them in this enterprise as well as the members of the Camp merit praise for the public spirit manifested.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds, croup and all irritations and inflammations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents per bottle.

—Last Thursday morning an 11-year-old son of John Holtzapfel, of Juniata township, Perry county, fell from the seat of a reaper into the knives, and had his right hand severed from his arm at the wrist. The lad picked up the amputated hand, remounted the machine and drove to where his father was in the field and requested him to replace the member. When informed it could never be fixed the lad began to cry and from his worry and the loss of blood he is very weak.

—Rev. R. S. Woodward, of Cromwell township, met with a painful accident Tuesday of last week. He went to the barn to assist in unloading hay, mounted the wagon and was running the harpoon fork into the load. The first fork full was lifted off all right but the second time the reverend gentleman got the second finger of his left hand tangled in the small rope which throws the pulleys into gear. Before he could loosen it the horse started and Mr. Woodward was suspended in the air by the one finger. The finger was almost stripped of flesh and is causing him much pain.

—Mill Creek had a mad dog excitement last Thursday morning which was of short duration. About six o'clock that morning Dr. Simpson heard one of his dogs howling and soon the dog made its appearance, ran down through the lot and attempted to get to its quarters in the barn loft. A rabid canine, having all the symptoms, was in close pursuit, biting and snapping the doctor's dog at almost every jump. The doctor took in the situation at a glance and ran into the house for his gun. When he came out the rabid dog was climbing the fence and before the doctor could shoot it got out to the railroad where an approaching freight train decapitated it. The doctor knowing that his dog, which he valued highly, had been infected by the numerous bites received, had Port Kessel kill the animal before it could do any damage. The rabid dog appears to have been strange to that community.

—Dr. Rothrock Talks About Forests.

The members of the State Forestry Association have been on a tour of the state. Dr. Rothrock, who is a member of the Association, in an interview said: "The state wants to cultivate and rear forests on the same order as the extensive Black Forest in Germany. The culmination of our present ideas may not be in this generation, but will come later on. It took Germany two hundred years to make the famous Black Forest what it is now, but the United States will probably make as much progress in that line in fifty years as Germany has done in two centuries. It is only a question of time when Pennsylvania will be called upon to take care of its consumptives and find a way to prevent the spread of a disease which claims each year as many victims as there are men in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. This is an astounding statement, but it is true, nevertheless, and the state will have to meet the question at no far distant day. Our state timber reservation will be the remedy to help the state out of that dilemma."

—Marriage Licenses.

James Summers, Burnham, Mifflin Co., and Maud Walker, Rockhill.

Samuel Cowan, East Broad Top and Melissa Flasher, Cromwell township.

James Hoffman and Dora Varner both of Greenwood Furnace.

George A. Lamberson, Mapleton, and Olive Miller, Rockhill.

—For burns, injuries, piles and skin diseases use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the original. Counterfeits may be offered. Use only DeWitt's. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Will Resist Paying Board Bills.

Huntingdon county, like a number of others through which the line of the Pennsylvania railroad runs, has within the past year been made the dumping ground for a large number of railroad trespassers, picked up by the company's police officers, brought before our justices of the peace, and on information being made by these officers committed to jail for periods of from 10 to 20 days. At a meeting of the County Commissioners on Thursday last, the monthly bill of Sheriff Rumberger was presented as usual, amounting to \$273.50, which was itemized as follows: Fifty-one prisoners 505 days at 40 cents per day, \$202; admitting 70 from April 1 to July 1, \$35; discharging 73 from April 1 to July 1, \$36.50. Of the fifty-one prisoners forty-four were guilty of railroad trespassing while the remaining seven were sentenced for other crimes. Of the 505 days served by the fifty-one inmates 373 days are credited to railroad trespassers and the remaining 131 days to prisoners serving time on other sentences.

The fact has become patent to our Commissioners that the largest item in the way of jail expenses recently is that relating to railroad trespassers, and the many objections on the part of the public to paying taxes for the boarding of these nomads has aroused a disposition on the part of the board to resist payment to the Sheriff in this particular. The matter was quite thoroughly discussed, and resulted in the adoption of a resolution that hereafter no bills for food and boarding for prisoners confined in jail for trespassing on the railroad will be paid, and notice to that effect was served on the Sheriff.

This action was to a great extent brought about by the belief that this county is being made the dumping ground for freight riders from points as far east as the Susquehanna, a number of those incarcerated for trespassing stating that when arrested they were informed by the officer that he knew of their presence on that particular train as long as three hours before. In other cases looked into it was found that not a single case of trespass originated in this county, and the Commissioners reasoned that there being no violation begun in this county there was no just reason why culprits from other jurisdictions should be boarded at this county's expense. The forty-four railroad trespassers who served a total of 374 days in June cost the taxpayers for board alone \$149.60. To this must be added \$1 for admitting and discharging each prisoner as well as fees for justices of the peace before whom the trespassers were summarily convicted, the whole making no inconsiderable item in the way of expenses.

Notwithstanding the action of the Commissioners the justices of the peace will continue to commit trespassers to jail in future as in the past, the Act of Assembly giving them no choice in the matter, being mandatory and directing that upon conviction offenders shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$5 or more than \$15, or be committed to the county jail for a period not exceeding ten days, either or both, and in default of payment of the penalty the committing magistrate may add ten days additional to the sentence of imprisonment. Sheriff Rumberger must also accept these prisoners under the law, and as he dare not starve them to death, the question of who must pay their board will likely have to be settled by the Court.—News.

REDUCED RATES TO PITTSBURG

Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Prohibition State Convention to be held at Pittsburgh August 8, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Pittsburgh from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania at rate of one fare for the round trip (minimum rate twenty-five cents). Tickets to be sold and good going August 6, 7 and 8, and to return until August 9, inclusive.

Additional Railroad Changes.

General Manager Hutchinson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has announced another batch of promotions and transfers made necessary by the transfers of various officials on the system to important positions on the New Buffalo and Allegheny division. The changes, which become effective on August 1, are as follows:

C. P. McArthur, assistant engineer of the middle division, stationed at Harrisburg, has been appointed to succeed S. C. Long as assistant engineer of the Maryland division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Mr. Long having been promoted to the superintendency of the Bedford division.

J. K. Johnston, assistant engineer of the Schuylkill division, transferred as assistant engineer of the middle division, vice C. P. McArthur.

D. R. Mehaffey, supervisor of the New York division, promoted to assistant engineer of the Schuylkill division, vice J. K. Johnston.

A. M. Parker, supervisor of the Schuylkill division, appointed supervisor of the New York division, vice D. R. Mehaffey.

C. R. McMillard, assistant supervisor of the New York division, promoted to supervisor of the Schuylkill division.

R. L. Baird, assistant supervisor of the Lewistown division, transferred to assistant supervisor of the New York division.

Supervisor W. L. Cooper has been transferred from Huntingdon to the position of assistant engineer on the Sunbury division of the P. & E. with headquarters at Sunbury. He is succeeded at Huntingdon by R. L. Roe, of Watson-town.

W. F. Rench, assistant supervisor on division No. 7 has been appointed supervisor of division No. 8, of the P. & E. with headquarters at Watsonstown. He is succeeded at Huntingdon by G. C. Koons, of Altoona.

Frank Snyder, of Huntingdon, is transferred from the engineer corps on the Tyrone division to Altoona as transit man to the principal assistant engineer in M. W. department.

A. C. Shand to be promoted to principal assistant engineer Pennsylvania railroad with headquarters at Altoona.

M. W. Thompson, to be engineer right of way, with office in Altoona. This is a new position and pertains to the purchase of property for the company.

E. J. Cleave, now of the Philadelphia and Erie division at Williamsport, will be promoted to the position of assistant to the principal assistant engineer, with headquarters in Altoona.

Charles L. Snyder, stenographer to General Superintendent of Motive Power Casanave, in recognition of faithful work has been promoted to the position of chief clerk to R. H. Durburrow, superintendent of motive power of the newly established Buffalo and Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Deeds Entered for Record.

William W. Stryker to the Penna. R. Co., property in Logan township. Consideration, \$3443.

Joseph P. McKelvy and wife to Anna Ripple, property in Cromwell township. Consideration, 200.

John C. Stever and wife to James B. Sipe, property in Three Springs. Consideration, \$1.

James B. Sipe and wife to Lillian A. Bernhardt, property in Three Springs. Consideration, \$1000.

Edward Baily and wife et al. to P. F. Duncan et al., property in Union & Cass townships. Consideration, \$7250.

Mary Strait to David Strait, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, \$373.

—A gentleman recently cured of dyspepsia gave the following appropriate rendering of Burns' famous blessing: "Some have meat and cannot eat, and some have none that want it; but we have meat and we can eat,—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure be thanked." This preparation will digest what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures indigestion and all stomach disorders. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Mission of Christ — How Divine Power Will Heal the World — Jesus the Surgeon Who Will Exterminate the Disease of Sin.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In this discourse Dr. Talmage puts in an unusual light the mission of Christ, and shows how divine power will yet make the illnesses of the world fall back; text, Matthew xi, 5, "The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear."

"Doctor," I said to a distinguished surgeon, "do you not get worn out with constantly seeing so many wounds and broken bones and distortions of the human body?" "Oh, no," he answered; "all that is overcome by my joy in curing them." A sublimer and more merciful art never came down from heaven than that of surgery. Catastrophe and disease entered the earth so early that one of the first wants of the world was a doctor. Our crippled and agonized human race called for surgeon and family physician for many years before they came. The first surgeons who answered this call were ministers of religion—namely, the Egyptian priests. And what a grand thing it all clergymen were also doctors, all D. D.'s were M. D.'s, for there are so many cases where body and soul need treatment at the same time, consolation and medicine, theology and therapeutics. As the first surgeons of the world were also ministers of religion, may these two professions always be in full sympathy! But under what disadvantages the early surgeons worked, from the fact that dissection of the human body was forbidden, first by the pagans and then by the early Christians! Apes being the brutes most like the human race, were dissected, but no human body might be unfolded for physiological and anatomical exploration, and the surgeons had to guess what was inside the temple by looking at the outside of it. If they failed in any surgical operation, they were persecuted and driven out of the city, as was Archagathus because of his bold but unsuccessful attempt to save a patient.

But the world from the very beginning kept calling for surgeons, and their first skill is spoken of in Genesis, where they employed their art for the incisions of a sacred rite, God making surgery the predecessor of baptism, and we see it again in II Kings, where Ahaziah, the monarch, stepped on some cracked latticework in the palace, and it broke, and he fell from the upper to the lower floor, and he was so hurt that he sent to the village of Ekron for aid, and Aesculapius, who wrought such wonders of surgery that he was deified and temples were built for his worship at Pergamos; and Epidaurus and Podelirius introduced for the relief of the world phlebotomy, and Damocedes cured the dislocated ankle of King Darius and the cancer of his queen, and Hippocrates put successful hand on fractures and introduced amputation, and Praxagoras removed obstructions, and Herophilus began dissection, and Erasistratus removed tumors, and Celsus, the Roman surgeon, removed cataract from the eye and used the Spanish fly; and Heliodorus arrested disease of the throat, and Alexander of Tralles treated the eye, and Rhazas cauterized for the prevention of hydrophobia, and Percival Pott came to combat diseases of the spine, and in our own century we have had, among others, a Roux and a Larray in France, an Astley Cooper and an Abernethy in Great Britain and a Valentine Mott and Willard Parker and Samuel D. Gross in America, and a galaxy of living surgeons as brilliant as their predecessors. What mighty progress in the baffling of disease since the crippled and sick of ancient cities were laid along the streets, that people who had ever been hurt or disordered in the same way might suggest what had better be done for the patients!

But notwithstanding all the surgical and medical skill of the world, with what tenacity the old diseases hang on to the human race, and most of them are thousands of years old, and in our Bibles we read of them—the carbuncles of Job and Hezekiah, the palpitation of the heart spoken of in Deuteronomy, the sunstroke of a child carried from the fields of Shunem, crying, "My head! my head!" King Asa's disease of the feet, which was nothing but gout; deflection of teeth that called for dental surgery, the skill of which, almost equal to anything modern, is still seen in the filled molars of the unrolled Egyptian mummies; the ophthalmia caused by the juice of the newly ripe fig, leaving the people blind by the roadside; epilepsy, as in the case of the young man often falling into the fire and oft into the water; hypochondria, as of Nebuchadnezzar, who imagined himself an ox and going out to the field to pasture; the withered hand, which in Bible times, as now, came from the destruction of the main artery or from paralysis of the chief nerve; the wounds of the man whom the thieves left for dead on the road to Jericho, and whom the good Samaritan nursed, pouring in oil and wine—wine to cleanse the wound and oil to soothe it. Thank God for what surgery has done for the alleviation and cure of human suffering!

But the world wants a surgery without pain. Drs. Parre and Hickman and Simpson and Warner and Jackson, with their amazing genius, came forward, and with their anaesthetics benumbed the patient with narcotics and ethers as the ancients did with hashish and mandrake, and quieted him for awhile, but at the return of consciousness distress returned. The world has never seen but one surgeon who could straighten the crooked limb, cure the blind eye or reconstruct the drum of a soundless ear or reduce a dropsy without pain, and that surgeon was Jesus Christ, the mightiest, grandest, gentlest and most sympathetic surgeon the world ever saw or ever will see, and He deserves the confidence and love and worship and hosanna of all the earth and halleluiahs of all heaven. "The blind receive their sight and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear."

I notice this surgeon had a fondness for chronic cases. Many a surgeon, when he has had a patient brought to him, has said: "Why was not this attended to five years ago? You bring him to me after all power of recuperation is gone. You have waited until there is a complete contraction of the muscles, and false ligatures are formed, and ossification has taken place. It ought to have been attended to long ago." But Christ the Surgeon seemed to prefer inveterate cases. One was a hemorrhage of twelve years, and He stopped it. Another was a curvature of eighteen years, and He straightened it. Another was a cripple of thirty-eight years, and He walked out well. The eighteen-year patient was a woman bent almost double. If you could call a convention of all the surgeons of all the centuries, their combined skill could not cure that body so drawn out of shape. Perhaps they might stop it from getting any worse, perhaps

they might contrive braces by which she might be made more comfortable, but it is, humbly speaking, incurable. Yet this divine surgeon put both His hands on her, and from that doubled up posture she began to take on a healthier hue, and the muscles began to relax from their rigidity, and the spinal column began to adjust itself, and the cords of the neck began to be more supple, and the eyes, that could see only the ground before, now looked into the face of Christ with gratitude and up toward heaven in transport. Straight! After eighteen weary and exhausting years, straight! The noise, the gracefulness, the beauty of healthy womanhood reinstated.

We are told of only two cases He operated on as an ear surgeon. His friend Peter, naturally half tempered, saw Christ insulted by a man by the name of Man-chus, and Peter let his sword fly, aiming at the man's head, but the sword clipped and hewed off the outside ear, and our Surgeon touched the laceration and another ear bloomed in the place of the one that had been slashed away. But it is not the outside ear that hears. That is only a funnel for gathering sound and pouring it into the hidden and more elaborate ear. On the beach of Lake Galilee our Surgeon found a man deaf and dumb. The patient dwelt in perpetual silence and was speechless. He could not hear a note of music or a clap of thunder. He could not call father or mother or wife or children by name. What power can awaken that dull tympanum or reach that chain of small bones or revive that auditory nerve or open the gate between the brain and the outside world? The Surgeon put His fingers in the deaf ears and agitated them, and kept on agitating them until the vibration gave vital energy to all the dead parts, and they responded, and when our Surgeon withdrew His fingers from the ears the two tunnels of sound were clear for all sweet voices of music and friendship. For the first time in his life he heard the dash of the waves of Galilee. Through the desert of painful silence had been built a king's highway of resonance and acclamation. But yet he was dumb. No word had ever leaped from his lip. Speech was chained under his tongue. Vocalization and accentuation were to him an impossibility. He could express neither love nor indignation nor worship. Our Surgeon, having unbarred his ear, will now unloose the shackle of his tongue. The Surgeon will use the same liniment or salve that He used on two occasions for the cure of blind people—namely, the moisture of His own mouth. The application is made, and lo, the rigidity of the dumb tongue is relaxed, and between the tongue and teeth was born a whole vocabulary and words flew into expression. He not only heard, but he talked. One gate of his body swung in to let sound enter, and the other gate swung out to let sound depart.

Why is it that, while other surgeons used knives and forceps and probes and stethoscopes, this Surgeon used only the ointment of His own lips? To show that all the curative power we ever feel comes straight from Christ. And if He touches us not we shall be deaf as a rock and dumb as a tomb. Oh, Thou greatest of all artists, compel us to hear and help us to speak!

But what were the Surgeon's fees for all these cures of eyes and ears and tongues and withered hands and crooked backs? The skill and the painlessness of the operations were worth hundreds and thousands of dollars.

Do not think that the cases He took were all moneyless. Did He not treat the nobleman's son? Did He not doctor the ruler's daughter? Did He not effect a cure in the house of a centurion of great wealth who had out of his own pocket built a synagogue?

They would have paid Him large fees, and there were hundreds of wealthy people in Jerusalem and among the merchant castles along Lake Tiberias who would have given this Surgeon houses and lands and all they had for such cures as He could effect.

For critical cases in our time great surgeons have received \$1000, \$5000, and in one case I know of \$50,000, but the Surgeon of whom I speak received not a shekel, not a penny, not a farthing.

In His whole earthly life we know of His having had but 62½ cents. When His taxes were due, by His omniscience He knew of a fish in the sea which had swallowed a piece of silver money, as fish are apt to swallow anything bright, and He sent Peter with a hook which brought up that fish, and from its mouth was extracted a Roman stater, or 62½ cents, the only money He ever had, and that He paid out for taxes.

This greatest Surgeon of all the centuries gave all His services then and offers all His services now free of all charge. "Without money and without price" you may spiritually have blind eyes opened and your dumb ears unbarred, and your dumb tongues loosened, and your wounds healed, and your soul saved. If Christian people get hurt of body, mind or soul, let them remember that surgery is apt to hurt, but it cures, and you can afford present pain for future glory.

Besides that, there are powerful anaesthetics in the divine promises that soothe and alleviate. No ether or chloroform or cocaine ever made one so superior to distress as a few drops of that magnificent anodyne: "All things work together for good to those who love God." "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

What a grand thing for our poor human race when this Surgeon shall have completed the treatment of the world's wounds! The day will come when there will be no more hospitals, for there will be no more sick, and no more eye and ear infirmaries, for there will be no more blind or deaf, and no more deserts, for the round earth shall be brought under arboriculture, and no more blizzards or sunstrokes, for the atmosphere will be expurgated of scorch and chill, and no more war, for the swords shall come out of the foundry bent into pruning hooks, while in the heavenly country we shall see the victims of accident or malformation or hereditary ills on earth become the athletes in Elysian fields. Who is that man with such brilliant eyes close before the throne? Why, that is the man who, near Jericho, was blind and our Surgeon cured his ophthalmia! Who is that erect and graceful and queenly woman before the throne? That was the one whom our Surgeon found bent almost double and could in no wise lift up herself, and He made her straight. Who is that listening with such rapture to the music of heaven, solo melting into chorus, cymbal responding to trumpet, and then himself joining in the anthem? Why, that is the man whom our Surgeon found deaf and dumb on the beach of Galilee, and by touches opened ear gate and mouth gate. Who is that around whom the crowds are gathering with admiring looks and thanksgiving and cries of "Oh, what He did for me! Oh, what He did for my family! Oh, what He did for the world!" That is the Surgeon of all the centuries, the oculist, the aurist, the emancipator, the Saviour. No pay He took on earth. Come, now, and let all heaven pay Him with worship that shall never end and a love that shall never die. On His head be all the crowns, in His hands be all the scepters and at His feet be all the worlds!

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 29.

Subject: The Transfiguration, Luke ix, 28-36 — Golden Text: Luke ix, 35 — Memory Verses, 33-35 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

28. "About an eight days after." Matthew and Mark say six days. There were six full days and the fractional days at the beginning and the end making "about" eight. "These sayings." The sayings of the last lesson. Edersheim supposes the great confession occurred on the Sabbath, and the transfiguration on the night after the Sabbath one week later. There is no intimation as to how the intervening week was spent. "Peter and John and James." These same apostles witnessed His agony in the garden. He took these three (1) because He needed witnesses to prove the fact when the time came to reveal His glory to the world, and (2) for the purpose of encouraging and establishing them in the truths of His kingdom. "Into a mountain." The place of the transfiguration scene is unknown, but it was probably Mount Hermon, not far from Caesarea Philippi. This is the opinion of nearly all modern authorities. "To pray." It was the habit of Jesus to go alone in the night to pray. Before He chose the Twelve, and after feeding the five thousand, we see Him praying in the night. "This time it was a prayer meeting."

29. "As He prayed." He was doubtless praying for strength to carry on His work and for the enlightenment of His disciples; the transfiguration was the answer. "His countenance was altered." Matthew says, "His face did shine as the sun." It would appear that the light shone not upon Him from without, but that it shone out of Him from within; it was one blaze of dazzling, celestial glory; it was Himself glorified. "Raiment became white and dazzling" (R. V.) Mark says: "Exceeding white as snow." His face shone with divine majesty, and all His body was so irradiated by it that His clothes could not conceal His glory, and became white and glistening as the very light with which He covered Himself as with a garment.

30. "Moses and Elijah." (R. V.)—Moses was a representative of the law; he was the founder of the Jewish dispensation, which for centuries had been preparing the way for Christ; he was a type of Christ, and had foretold His coming (Deut. 18:15-18); and through Him had been instituted the sacrifices which Christ fulfilled and which explained His coming death which so troubled the disciples. Elijah was the representative of the prophets. They had foretold the coming and the suffering of Christ, and Elijah was the one who was to prepare the way of the Lord by his character and spirit reappearing in John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus.

31. "Who appeared in glory." In like glory with Jesus; with glorified bodies. "And spake of His decease." Or departure, or exodus from the world; including, no doubt, His death, resurrection and ascension. (R. V.) This conversation would enable the disciples to see the importance and necessity of that which was to them the greatest mystery—the suffering and death of their blessed Master.

32. "Were heavy with sleep." It was in the night, and the time when they usually slept. Our English version implies that they fell asleep and were awakened to see His glory, while the original implies that, though heavy with sleep, they kept fully awake. "Were fully awake." (R. V.) Even though they may have been asleep at first when He was "transfigured before them" they were fully awake. "Saw His glory, and the two men." The brilliancy of their countenances and the dazzling brightness of the garments. It was a reality. It was not a dream, they were fully awake.

33. "As they departed." Peter must have seen that they were about ready to leave. "Peter said," Peter is always ready to speak. "It is good for us to be here." Peter spoke the truth. The apostles would be stronger, and more useful because of the divine manifestations. It is always good for us when the Lord especially manifests Himself to us; when we see His glory. "Let us make three tabernacles." Or booths, from the bushes of the mountains; such as were made at the feast of the tabernacles. He greatly desired to have the heavenly visitants remain with them. "Not knowing what he said." Peter's plans were frequently in opposition to those of the Lord. He was so amazed and bewildered by the glory of the heavenly manifestations that he knew not what he said. How many times do we speak unwisely because we do not stop to consider our words.

34. "While he thus spake." Here was the response to Peter's suggestion, a wise answer to a foolish prayer; denying the petition in order to grant something better. "There came a cloud, and overshadowed them." Matthew says a "bright" cloud. A cloud had frequently been the symbol of the divine presence. "They feared." This glorious manifestation of God's presence caused them to tremble. It is very likely that the transfiguration took place in the night, in which case the light of Christ's countenance, the dazzling brightness of His garments, and the glory of the cloud, would have a marked effect, because of the absence of the solar light. "Entered into." It was first above them and then seemed to descend over them and envelop them.

35. "A voice." The voice of God the Father. It revealed nothing new, but confirms the old, for it was the same voice which had been heard at his baptism. This would show to Peter and the apostles present that they did not need to detain Moses and Elijah in order to attain to their happiness. "This is my beloved Son." Matthew adds, "In whom I am well pleased." They had Jesus with them, and He was more than all the hosts of heaven would be without Him. "Hear Him." He is superior even to Moses, the great lawgiver. Moses himself had made such a statement. Deut. 18:15. He is superior to Elijah and the prophets, and is the One to whom they pointed. Hear Him; attend to His instructions and obey His words.

36. "When the voice was past." The disciples fell on their faces, and were sore afraid.—Matthew. They feared as they entered into the cloud, but now when they heard the voice of God, probably as loud as thunder (see John 12:29), and full of divine majesty such as mortal ears were unaccustomed to hear, they fell flat to the ground on their faces, being sore afraid; an effect which manifestations of this kind commonly had on the prophets and other holy men to whom they were given. It was so with Abram (Gen. 15:12); and Ezekiel (Ezek. 1:28); and Daniel (Dan. 8:17; 10: 8, 9); and John (Rev. 1:17); and I have known people nowadays, when under the direct illumination of the Spirit, to lose their strength and fall to the ground. In this condition the three disciples lay until Jesus came and touched them and raised them up, dispelling their fears.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The new reciprocity arrangement with Italy was put in force by proclamation of the President.

The report of Commissioner of Patents Duell showed a total of 26,642 patents granted during the last fiscal year.

The French Government has asked the United States to pay the Transatlantic Steamship Company \$300,000 damages for the detention of the steamships Manobia and Lafayette during the blockade in Cuban waters in the early part of the Spanish-American war.

The President has appointed H. Percival Dodge and Samuel Morrill, of Massachusetts, respectively, as second and third secretary of the Embassy at Berlin.

The greatest activity prevails throughout the War and Navy Departments.

The body of Senator Gear, of Iowa, was sent to the Gear home, at Burlington, Iowa, where funeral services were held.

Our Adopted Islands.

A United States postoffice has been established at Pago, Tutuila, Samoa, with Mrs. M. H. Hudson, wife of Chief Boatswain Hudson, as postmistress.

The commissions for all the Territorial Judges arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Territorial Courts are now fully organized.

General MacArthur now agrees with the late General Lawton that 100,000 troops are needed to establish sovereignty in the Philippines.

Domestic.

A hand car, with six men on it, fell 100 feet from a trestle at Clifton, Ariz., and two of the men were killed.

Charles and John Nottingham tried to rescue their brother, Andrew, from the Ohio River, at Glenwood, W. Va., and all three were drowned.

An engine crashed into an elevated train in Brooklyn, killing a guard and injuring a passenger.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Pomeroy, Wash., caused losses which aggregate more than \$90,000. The fire originated from a gasoline cigar lamp in a saloon.

In a three-cornered fight at Hawesville, Ky., Jack Hesson and Allen Pulliam were killed.

T. J. Berschers, a citizen of Farmington, Mo., was called to his door and killed by some men, who fired two shots at him. The assassins made their escape. They are thought to be old enemies.

A vigilant Union Pacific engineer saw a tunnel switch just in time, and thereby foiled train wreckers, near Junction City, Kan.

At the trial of Caleb Powers, at Georgetown, Ky., in connection with the Goebel murder, Finley Anderson testified that Powers said that if no one else would kill Goebel he would kill him himself.

J. M. Menck, scientist, civil and mining engineer and distinguished representative of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, met a particularly sad death in the desert of Southern Utah.

State Health Officer W. F. Blunt, of Texas, said that he will continue to maintain the rigid quarantine against San Francisco until all danger of bubonic plague reaching Texas from that city is passed.

Chinatown, in New York City, mistook the advent of disinfectors and police escort as an attack of retaliation.

Captain Healy, of the revenue cutter McCulloch, made two attempts at suicide on the voyage from Dutch Harbor to Seattle, Wash.

Fire destroyed all the fruit warehouses and principal business houses of Newcastle, Col. The loss will exceed \$100,000. Over 10,000 boxes of fruit were burned.

C. V. Eskridge, editor of the Emporia Republican, former Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas, committed suicide at Emporia.

The Second Regiment Illinois National Guard will volunteer for service in China.

Weidman's lumber yard at Remus, Mich., containing 9,000,000 feet of lumber, was set on fire by lightning and the loss is estimated at \$125,000.

Judge W. H. Washington, a well-known practitioner at the Philadelphia bar, and a direct descendant of George Washington, died at Castle Creek, Hot Springs, Ariz., of consumption, aged forty-five years.

Foreign.

President Loubet reviewed the manoeuvres of the French fleet at Cherbourg.

Two hundred fishing vessels are caught in the ice off the Labrador coast, and it is feared some of them will be lost.

In consequence of the atrocities of the Albanians, who recently raided old Serbia, numerous bands of Christians have fled into Serbia and Montenegro.

In the House of Commons, at London, Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, stated that 30,758 officers and men had been invalided home from South Africa since the beginning of the war.

While Queen Victoria was out driving at Windsor she met a large body of Christian Endeavorers, who were sightseeing. Her Majesty caused them to be admitted to the Quadrangle, where they sang "God Save the Queen."

Li-Hung-Chang has been appointed Viceroy of Pe-chi-li, China, and will have supreme command in the district that is the centre of disturbance.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The annual crop of mushrooms in France is valued at \$2,000,000.

What Shall We Have For Dessert? This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers, 10c.

The Prussian Government authorizes many lotteries every year.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

There were 1,057,938 acres seeded to sugar beets in Germany last year.

FIT'S permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Ten mills make one cent, but the race for wealth is not a mill race.

Did You Ever Run Across

an old letter—ink all faded out? Couldn't have been Carter's Ink for it doesn't fade.

Russia in Europe has a forest area of about 500,000,000 acres.

Happiness cannot be bought, but one of the great hindrances to its attainment can be removed by Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

Every German regiment has a chiropractist in its ranks.

do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

American nails have driven Belgian nails out of the Chinese markets.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Danish army officer is at the head of the Siamese navy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The Chinese army has 900,000 Mausers.

Painful Periods

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fifty thousand happy women testify to this in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful something is wrong which

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

will promptly set right; if excessive or irregular write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Evidence abounds that Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine have for many years been helping women to be strong. No other advice is so unvaryingly accurate, no other medicine has such a record of cure.

SICK HEADACHE

Is caused by torpid liver and imperfect digestion, and is generally accompanied with constipation. The cause is quickly removed by a dose of

RADWAY'S PILLS

And the sufferer is soon relieved of all these unpleasant symptoms, and restored to health.

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable, act without pain or griping, cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Piles, Sick Headache

And all Disorders of the Liver.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

Be sure to get "Radway's."

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NINTH 30

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. E. E. CHASE, 1502A, Box 2, Atlantic, Ga.

CAMPANIA SINKS A BARK.

Embleton Cut in Twain by the Liner
During a Fog.

FOUNDERED IN ONE MINUTE.

Eleven of the Bark's Crew, Including
Captain, Drowned—Boats Lowered in
Time to Save Seven Sailors—Steamer
Slightly Damaged—Passengers Raised
\$3700 For Families of the Lost Men.

London (By Cable).—A dense fog
hung over the Irish Channel a few
days ago, and the Cunard Line steam-
ship Campania, en route for Liver-
pool from New York, struck the Liver-
pool bark Embleton, bound for New
Zealand, amidships, cutting her in
twain.

The Embleton sank immediately.
Seven of the crew were rescued, but the
other members of the ship's company,
including the captain, were drowned.

The Campania had her bows stove
in, but arrived safely at Liverpool five
and a half hours late. The Campania
was little injured, but had a narrow
escape from a serious disaster.

When the Campania was about
thirty miles northeast of Tuskar Light
a phantom ship rose suddenly, without
warning, directly across her bows.
Thirty seconds later the phantom ship
had become a sailing vessel into which
the liner crashed, her steel forefoot
going through the Embleton like the
clean cut of a sword, and dividing her
just abaft the mainmast.

The forward half sank instantly.
The stern swung viciously round, and
the mast and yards for a moment tore
at the Campania. A lump of wreck-
age came down on her decks. Then
the stern of the bark also disappeared,
and the surface of the sea was littered
with splintered timbers, boxes, bar-
rels, the whole upperworks and lighter
cargo, the deckhouses, and such things.
Then there was nothing.

From the instant when the phantom
came into view from the bridge of
the Campania until the last vestige of
the vessel vanished some sixty or
eighty seconds had elapsed.

According to the Embleton's sur-
vivors, for nearly half an hour before
the collision the captain and first
officer were below at breakfast, and
although the fog whistle of a large
steamer could be heard every minute,
the bark never shifted her course, the
helmsman receiving no order.

When at 8.25 a. m. the second officer,
to use his own phrase, "heard the rush
of a steamer's bows," he shouted down
to the captain, who rushed on deck,
but he was too late to give an order.

The Campania was under one-third
steam. The captain, first officer, and
pilot were on the bridge. The engines
were instantly reversed, the helm was
put hard down. No precaution was
omitted.

Some of the Campania's plates were
bent by the collision; her forepeak
filled with water; her foretopmast was
broken short off, and her steel rigging
torn and twisted.

The passengers held a meeting,
adopted resolutions of thanks to the
captain and crew, and subscribed \$3500
for the relief of the survivors and the
families of the lost.

The Embleton was built in Sunder-
land, in 1881, by R. Thompson, Jr.,
and is owned by P. Iredale & Porter.
She is 226.5 feet long, thirty-six feet
beam, and 21.6 feet deep, with a net
tonnage of 1196. Captain Murphy
commanded her.

Fatal Steamer Collision.

Belfast, Ireland (By Cable).—In a
collision outside Belfast Lough, be-
tween the local passenger steamers
Dromedary and Alligator, five passen-
gers were killed and upward of fifty
more or less seriously injured. There
were 600 passengers on board the two
vessels, and terrible scenes followed
the collision.

FIFTY DAWSON MINERS LOST.

Started Down the Yukon in Small Boats
and Took Wrong Course.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—The trans-
port Athenian, from St. Michael's, re-
ports the loss of fifty miners from
Dawson. They had come down the
Yukon in small boats and, not being
familiar with the stream, had taken
the southern passage, which empties
into Bering Sea, and is exceedingly
dangerous and difficult. Revenue
launches have been sent out from St.
Michael's to search these waters for
the missing people.

Foreign Wheat Season Backward.

The Mark Lane Express, at London,
says the season of wheat in England
is fully a fortnight backward, but if
August is fine there may be a good
crop of average quality. Barley is
not likely to equal the average. Oats
have remarkably improved since June.
Continental harvests seem up to the
average everywhere and safe. In
France the yield may be ten per cent.
below the average, but the crop in
Roumania is reported the largest on
record.

Thief Frightens Woman to Death.

A daring thief robbed Miss Ricker-
ich of \$1339 at a bank in Jersey City,
N. J., and frightened Mrs. Fuhring to
death while escaping.

Gold Nugget Worth \$135,000.

A nugget of gold valued at over
\$135,000 was received by the branch
of the Bank of Montreal, in New York
City.

RISING PLANNED IN MANILA

A Plot Discovered by Army Secre-
Service Men.

Insurgent Recruiting Office Found in
an Isolated Locality—Encourag-
ing Letters From Aguinaldo.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The
Secretary of War has been furnished
with copies of some interesting docu-
ments relating to an alleged plot
against the authorities in Manila
which were discovered in the district
of San Miguel. The Secret Service
Department, under Lieutenant Charles
R. Trowbridge, Eleventh Cavalry,
early in June, stumbled upon an insur-
gent recruiting office, situated in an
isolated locality, where the work
might be carried on without attracting
notice. One room of the house was
fitted up as an office, and a large quan-
tity of blank forms, bearing the head-
line, "Republica Filipinas," were
found. In a cupboard, which had been
securely fastened, Trowbridge and his
men discovered a large quantity of
papers, all of recent date, the latest
being June 7. They consisted of or-
ders from Aguinaldo and letters of en-
couragement and instruction from that
leader and other insurgent chiefs.

A document which excited a great
deal of interest was one which con-
tained the details of a plot, arranged
evidently early in June, to excite an
uprising in Manila. The plan contem-
plated an attack upon the force in the
city and the seizure of arms and am-
munition. Another paper which is of
interest is translated as follows:

"We will not be slaves. Let the Fili-
pinos stand together and battle for
their liberties. Already they have laid
the cornerstone of their liberties, and
it will not be long before the nations
of the world will recognize their
strength. The blood of innumerable
martyrs bears ample testimony to the
Filipinos' love of freedom and their de-
termined purpose not to cease strug-
gling for it.

"Shall they allow the Americans to
exercise uncontested sway over the
fair Filipinos? If they do, then the
fate of the American redmen is theirs,
and eventually a reservation will be as-
signed to them. Brothers, our cause is
just; therefore, let us continue as a
thorn in the side of our oppressors and
strike where we dare, sparing neither
men, women, children nor old people.
Those who stay by each other in hours
of adversity are sure to conquer in the
end."

CHINA APPEALS TO AMERICA.

Asks President McKinley to Intervene
With the Powers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Presi-
dent McKinley has received what pur-
ports to be a direct appeal from the
Chinese Imperial Government to use
his good offices to extricate that Gov-
ernment from the difficult and danger-
ous position in which it has been
placed as a result of the Boxer upris-
ing and the ensuing hostile attitude
of the great Powers. Although the
exact text of the appeal made by the
Emperor of China to France has not
been made known here; it is believed
that the address to the President is
similar in terms to that communica-
tion. The communication was made
through Minister Wu to the State De-
partment.

Czar Calls Out Reserves.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—An im-
perial ukase orders that a state of
siege be proclaimed in the military
districts of Siberia, Turkestan, and
Semirychensk. All reservists in those
districts are called to the colors.

REPORT ON YAQUI CAMPAIGN.

Mexican Government Using All Reason-
able Means of Pacification.

City of Mexico (Special).—General
Luis Torres, Governor of Sonora and
Commander-in-Chief of the forces
against the Yaquis, has come to this
city to make a detailed report of the
progress of the campaign to President
Diaz and Minister of War Reis. From
an interview with him it is gathered
that the Yaquis have been pretty well
scattered and broken up into small
bodies, and are not seriously trouble-
some at present.

The General has followed strictly
the policy of the Government in deal-
ing with them, which is to give them
every reasonable inducement to return
to their farms or get them employment
elsewhere without being any more se-
vere than absolutely necessary. The
Yaquis are really superior people and
are splendid fighters. Knowing the
country well, they have in some in-
stances ambushed the troops, doing
more or less damage. The whole af-
fair has been a series of guerrilla
skirmishes.

FATAL DUEL WITH PITCHFORKS.

Two South Dakota Farmers Kill Each
Other in a Hay Field.

Aberdeen, S. D. (Special).—A terrible
encounter has taken place between two
Russian farmers in Emmons County,
resulting in the death of both men.
There was no witness to the battle. It
is supposed the men quarreled over a
tract of hay land and attacked each
other with pitchforks.

Their bodies were found in the field,
where there were evidences of a fear-
ful struggle between the two men,
both bodies being repeatedly pierced
by the fork tines and covered with
blood.

Self-Defense.

"Doctor," he asked, with anxious
wistfulness, "this germ theory is true,
isn't it?"

"Certainly," replied the doctor.
"And it is possible to inoculate a
man with scarlet fever or diphtheria
or smallpox, or some contagious and
dangerous disease like those, isn't it?"
he asked, eagerly.

"Certainly," again replied the doctor,
eyeing his questioner curiously.
"What'll you take to do it?" he
asked, the gloom vanishing from his
face.

"Sir?" thundered the doctor.
"I'll pay you well. You can charge
anything you want to," he insisted,
almost joyously.

"You assassinating scoundrel! You
murdering villain! You—you—How
dare you suggest that I should help
you slaughter your enemies?" splut-
tered the doctor, angrily.

"But it's me," he hastened to ex-
plain, tripping over his grammar in
his hurry to clear away the doctor's
mistake. "I want you to do it for me."
"You?" gasped the doctor. "To you?"

Do you realize that it might end fatal-
ly?"

"That's a risk I've got to take," he
said nodding a grim assent. "You will,
won't you, doctor?" he pleaded, earn-
estly. "I'll be eternally grateful, alive
or dead, and I'll never kick about your
bill."

"But why?" demanded the doctor.
"What on earth do you want to be
sick for—dangerously sick?"

"Because if I'm not," he explained,
and the haunting apprehension re-
turned to his eyes, "I'll have to go to
the picnic my wife is getting up."—
Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Parson's Fish Story.

Here is the way they make use of
certain fish along the Pacific Coast of
the United States, according to Joseph
H. Parsons, a Birmingham lawyer:
"The fish is long and slender, shaped
not unlike a candle, and it is so exceed-
ingly oily that if you apply a lighted
match to it the fish will blaze brilli-
antly," said Mr. Parsons. "So the people
bore holes in blocks of wood, or in
ice in winter time, and stick in the
fish, heads downward. Light is ap-
plied to the tails, and there is a bril-
liant and pleasing illumination. Old fish
are best. One old fish lighted at the
tail end will outlast three good can-
dles, and give as much light as a
dozen."—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Her-
ald.

Will Bleak House Travel?

A wonder-loving American is con-
sidering the advisability of purchasing
Bleak House, with the object of trans-
porting it to the States for exhibition
purposes. A similar proposal was con-
sidered some years ago, when an
American showman desired to trans-
port Carlyle's old home at Ecclefe-
chan, but, happily, the project was de-
feated. The purchase price of Bleak
House is placed at \$15,000.—Sussex
(Eng.) News.

Boadicea.

The ancient British woman appears
to have been as fond of dress as were
her Continental sisters, the women of
Gaul. Boadicea is described by Dio
as wearing a short tunic of thick
woolen cloth, over which was a long
mantle reaching nearly to the ground.
Massive gold ornaments were worn by
both sexes, the gold chains of Carac-
tacus and of Boadicea being thought
worthy of special mention by the
Roman historians. Luxuriant tresses
were also esteemed "a thing of
beauty," and the golden hair of the
ill-fated Queen of the Iceni is said to
have floated far down over her amor
when engaged in battle. Indeed, it is
evident, from all that we can learn
of the women of the remote past, that
they did not differ so widely from the
women of the present day as the lapse
of time would lead us to expect, and
that, apart from outward circum-
stances, they were women "in all
things like as we are."—Westminster
Review.

A Study in Terra Cotta.

Among the visitors to an art exhi-
bition were two old ladies from the
country. With great interest they ex-
amined the statue of a young Greek,
on the pedestal of which were in-
scribed the words "Executed in Terra
Cotta."

"Where is Terra Cotta?" asked the
lady with the poke bonnet.

"Bless my heart, Amandy, how
should I know?" replied the lady with
the gold-rimmed spectacles shoved
up to her forehead.

"Never mind, dear," her friend reas-
ured her, "it don't much signify.
Wherever it was the poor man what
was executed is dead and gone now.
We can only hope he didn't die a
heathen."

Chinese Shop Signs.

The signboards (chao-pai) of the
shops form a very curious feature in
the streets of a Chinese town. These
signs, as well as notices of the wares
sold, are inscribed in large characters
on both sides of pretty lacquered per-
pendicular boards, which are occa-
sionally fastened up, but very fre-
quently hung up outside the shop
fronts, so as to attract the attention
of passersby; with this view long large
strips of cloth are very commonly
hung across the street, on which the
names and designations of the shops
are stamped or painted. The notices
on the boards outside Chinese shops
describe fully the business that is car-
ried on inside.

Jell-O, the New Dessert

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—
Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry.
At your grocers. 10 cts.

The charms of solitude depend largely
on the man who is to be charmed.

The Best Prescription for Chills
and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in
a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

London now has girl district messen-
gers as well as boys.

STARVED



HAIR

Slow
growth
of hair
comes
from lack
of hair
food. The
hair has
no life.
It is starved. It keeps
coming out, gets
thinner and thinner,
bald spots appear,
then actual baldness.

The only good hair

food
you
can
buy
is—

**Ayer's
Hair
Vigor**

It
feeds
the roots, stops
starvation, and the
hair grows thick and
long. It cures dan-
druff also. Keep a
bottle of it on your
dressing table.

It always restores
color to faded or gray
hair. Mind, we say
"always."

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I have found your Hair Vigor
to be the best remedy I have ever
tried for the hair. My hair was
falling out very bad, so I thought
I would try a bottle of it. I had
used only one bottle, and my hair
stopped falling out, and it is low
real thick and long."

NANCY J. MOUNTCASTLE,
July 28, 1898. Yonkers, N. Y.

Write the Doctor.
He will send you his book on The
Hair and Scalp. Ask him any ques-
tion you wish about your hair. You
will receive a prompt answer free.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.



FREY'S VERMIFUGE

cures children of WORMS.
Removes them effectually
and without pain or an-
noyance. 60 years' un-
broken record of success.
It is the remedy for all
worm troubles. Entirely
vegetable. 25c. at druggists,
country stores or by mail.
E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

SUNSTROKE

The summer's awful heat will kill those
not fit to resist it—those whose bodies are full
of poison because they have neglected their
bowels.

The victims of sunstroke, or of any of the
other terrible dangers of summer—diarrhoea,
dysentery, cholera morbus—are always those
who have been careless about keeping clean in-
side, and as a result have their blood full of
rotten filth breeding disease germs and their
bodies ready with weakness to succumb to the
hot spell. Dizziness, heat headaches, sick
stomachs, sticky oozing ill-smelling sweats,
restless nights, terrible pains, gripes and cramps
in the bowels, sudden death on the street, all
result from this neglect.

Keep yourself clean, pure and healthy in-
side, disinfected as it were, with **CASCARETS**
CANDY CATHARTIC, the greatest antiseptic
bowel tonic ever discovered and you will find
that every form of summer disease will be
effectively

PREVENTED BY

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THIS IS THE BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in CASCARETS. CAS-
CARETS promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure constipation,
but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including diarrhoea and dysentery. Pleasant, palatable, potent. Taste good, do
good. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. Write for booklet and free sample. Address **STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK.** 480

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 25, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1900.

	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York	9.00	12.15	.....	10.00	1.00	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.50	12.25	4.30	.....
Washington	10.00	.....	7.20	7.45	10.00	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	8.45	8.45	11.45	.....	.....
Harrisburg	3.00	8.00	11.45	11.45	3.45	5.00	.....
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13	.....
Marysville		8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18	.....
Duncannon		8.35	12.16	.....	.....	5.34	.....
Newport		8.52	12.37	.....	.....	5.52	.....
Millerstown		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsonstown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal		9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin		9.50	1.11	.....	.....	6.43	.....
Lewistown		10.13	1.30	.....	.....	6.57	.....
McVeytown		10.38	1.49	.....	.....	7.07	.....
N. Hamilton		11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union		11.06	2.10	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Mapleton		11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.06	.....
Huntingdon		11.32	2.29	.....	.....	8.20	.....
Petersburg		11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham		12.13	3.07	.....	.....	8.56	.....
Tyrone		12.20	3.12	.....	.....	9.02	.....
Bellwood		12.41	3.29	.....	.....	9.20	.....
Altoona		1.00	3.45	.....	.....	9.35	.....
Pittsburg		12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50

* Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.
"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.
"i" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00	12.45	4.50	.....	.....
Altoona		4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood		4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone		5.04	7.45	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham		5.08	7.53	12.07	2.40	6.32	.....
Petersburg		5.25	8.17	.....	3.03	6.56	.....
Huntingdon		5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton		5.51	8.47	.....	3.35	7.24	.....
N. Hamilton		5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
McVeytown		6.01	8.58	.....	3.47	7.34	.....
Lewistown		6.17	9.15	1.14	4.08	7.51	.....
Mifflin		6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Port Royal		6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Thompsonstown		7.02	9.59	.....	5.00	8.34	.....
Millerstown		7.26	10.22	.....	5.28	8.57	.....
Newport		7.35	10.32	.....	5.39	9.05	.....
Duncannon		8.00	10.54	.....	6.08	9.29	.....
Marysville		8.13	11.07	.....	6.26	9.43	.....
Rockville		8.18	11.12	.....	6.32	9.48	.....
Harrisburg		8.30	11.25	.....	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 5.10, Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.00, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	11.55	11.55	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2.35	6.40
Wahg't'n	1.00	1.00	*4.19	8.15	10.55	4.05	7.44
Phila.....	11.48	11.52	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.13	*6.03	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—
Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.
Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 P. M., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 P. M., Philadelphia 5.47 P. M., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 P. M., Baltimore 6.10 P. M., Washington 8.15 P. M.
*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.
"f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:
At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.
For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.
At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.
At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.
For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.
For Scottdale 7.50 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.
For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH.				SOUTH.			
Irreg.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Irreg.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
7.48	12.50	6.20	.....	11.39	6.39	7.04	.....
8.00	1.02	6.32	.....	11.24	6.27	6.54	.....
8.12	1.14	6.44	.....	11.09	6.15	6.34	.....
8.40	1.42	7.12	.....	10.39	5.30	6.01	.....
8.48	1.50	7.20	.....	10.30	5.21	5.54	.....
9.00	2.03	7.32	.....	10.15	5.07	5.42	.....
9.15	2.18	7.46	.....	9.53	4.44	5.30	.....
.....	2.35	8.01	.....	9.38	4.29	.....	.....
.....	2.44	8.10	.....	9.30	4.21	.....	.....
.....	3.06	8.32	.....	9.15	4.06	.....	.....

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltito 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltito 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.				EAST.			
Irreg.	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	Irreg.	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
5.50	7.25	L Rockhill A	6.30	4.55	.....	.....	.....
5.43	7.18	*Blacklog	6.37	5.02	.....	.....	.....
5.35	7.10	*Cedar Rock	6.45	5.10	.....	.....	.....
5.31	7.06	*Locke Valley	6.49	5.14	.....	.....	.....
5.25	7.00	*Shade Gap	6.55	5.20	.....	.....	.....

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.
A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

The Cost of a Boy.

I read the other day that it costs five thousand dollars to bring up a city boy, and educate him and dress him well. I said to myself, "That is because everything in the city has to be bought and living is high." But I began to study the thing, and found out that even a country boy costs his parents a great deal.

When you count what a boy eats and what he wears, and the schoolbooks he has to have, and the doctor bills which have to be paid when he gets the measles or the scarlet fever, he will cost his folks at home at least one hundred dollars a year. If a boy is pretty bad to smash things, or to kick his shoes right out he costs more than that. So that when I am twenty-one, and old enough to do for myself, I shall have cost father more than two thousand dollars.

Mother cooked my victuals, made my clothes and patched them, washed and ironed for me when I was a little fellow and whenever I was sick, and she never charged anything for that. If she were dead, and father had to hire all that done, it would cost another hundred dollars a year more; and that is two thousand dollars' worth of work mother will have done for me by the time I am a man.

Four thousand dollars for a boy! What do you think of that?

These are hard times. When parents put four thousand dollars into a boy what have they a right to expect from him? Is it fair for a boy to play truant at school? Is it fair for him to play ball, go in swimming, or hang around town all the time, when maybe his father's potatoes are not dug nor the wood brought in for his mother? Is it fair for him to disappoint them by swearing and drinking? Is it fair to forget his parents, and neglect even to write them letters?

Some of our parents have put about all the property they have into us boys and girls. If we make whiskey decanters of ourselves, they will be poor indeed; but if we make good citizens and substantial men, they will feel as if they had good pay for bringing us up.

Boys what are you worth to your parents?—*Advance.*

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Last Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On July 27 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run the last special excursion from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Reading, Altoona, Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Sunbury and Williamsport and principal intermediate stations, and stations on the Delaware Division, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, to Chautauqua, N. Y. Special train will start from Harrisburg at 11.35 A. M. Connecting trains will leave Philadelphia 8.40 A. M., Washington 7.45 A. M., Baltimore 8.55 A. M., Altoona 7.15 A. M., Wilkesbarre 7.30 A. M., Lock Haven 11.25 A. M. Round-trip tickets, good to return on regular trains not later than August 25, will be sold at rate of \$10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other stations.

Passengers from Atlantic City, Bridgeton, Vineland, Clayton, N. J., and stations on the Delaware Division will use trains to Philadelphia on day preceding date of excursion. For specific rates and time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent. 7-18-2t

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids, etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Try it. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

People For the Week Beginning July 29—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.
Topic.—Cumberers of the ground.—Luke xiii, 1-4.

THE PARABLE.

This is the parable of the barren fig tree. A man planted a fig tree in his garden. After waiting the proper length of time he came and sought fruit on it, but found none. Three successive years the result was the same. Then he ordered the vine dresser to cut it down, which was very natural. Why should it cumber the ground? Why should it occupy space and be a burden to the soil if it was unproductive? But the vine dresser was interested in the tree. He had cared for it and tended it and pleaded that it might have one more chance, and then, if after special care and attention it did not bear fruit, he would acquiesce in its destruction.

THE INTERPRETATION.

The occasion of this parable explains it. It was spoken by Christ to teach the Jews that unless they repented they would perish. Pilate had slain Gallileans at worship and mingled their blood with the blood of their sacrifices. A tower had fallen upon 18 in Siloam and killed them. The Jews thought that this was evidence that these people had sinned, and as no such calamities came upon them they drew the false conclusion that they stood well with God. Jesus disabuses their minds of such a belief. He tells them plainly that unless they repent they shall likewise perish. God has extended the day of mercy, but suspension is not pardon. Forbearance does not mean indifference. Delay does not decrease the certainty of punishment if during the delay they do not repent. These surroundings furnish the key to the parable. The fig tree represents the Jews. The vineyard represents the special privileges given to the Jews. The coming of the lord of the vineyard is the divine expectation of fruit among his chosen people. Being found fruitless, sentence of destruction is passed upon the nation. By the intercession of Christ, the vine dresser, the sentence is postponed. But it availed nothing. The Jews did not repent, and at the end of their last probation Jerusalem was destroyed, their special privileges were taken from them and offered to the gentiles.

This parable has a number of most solemn lessons for all to whom God has given special privileges. God expects fruit in proportion to our opportunities and abilities. Barrenness, where there should be fruitfulness, is not to be tolerated. It was not with the Jews, the chosen people of God. Much less will it be with us. The man who should be fruitful in Christian character and life and is not is a cumberer. He not only is barren, but a burden to the vineyard. Unless he repents he will be cut down sooner or later. God is merciful, long suffering and forbearing, but let us not misunderstand His forbearance. Every tree, as well as every branch that beareth not fruit, is cast forth and withered. To whom much is given much shall be required. Let us be fruit bearers and not cumberers.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Let the leader explain the parable and then have a voluntary discussion of the topic.

BIBLE READINGS.

Prov. vi, 6-11; x, 1-5; xxiv, 30-34; Eccl. ix, 10; Math. iii, 1-10; vii, 19; xxv, 14-30; John xv, 1-16; I Cor. x, 31; II Pet. iii, 1-12.

The Work That Is Being Done.

Though the love of some may have waxed cold and indifference and worldliness are undisguised obstructions to the progress of the cause of God, yet this reproach can by no means be a universal charge. On the same old God sanctioned and God honored lines there is earnest, honest effort. The old guards are vigilant and active, and new corps are mustering into line. Never in the history of the church was more being attempted and more being done. Babylon has not yet fallen, but angels are flying everywhere with the everlasting gospel, and sooner or later there can be but one result—the kingdoms of the earth must become our Lord's.—Christian Intelligencer.

God Will Attend to the Rest.

Wealth and scholarship are not passports into the kingdom of God. They may add a grace to the redeemed, but they are not a means of grace. The rich and cultured sinner is as vile before God as the poor woman of the streets. God is no respecter of persons. Jesus was not seeking respectable sinners to build up a respectable church. God pity the pastor who is doing that! He was seeking the lost. This is also our proper work. If we go for and bring in the lost, rich or poor, cultured or ignorant, God will attend to the rest.—Lutheran Observer.

Opportunities.

Opportunities, like everything else, are only of value as one uses them. There is no memory so unforgiving as a scorned opportunity. Like the furies of mythology, it follows on with whips and scorpions. Psyche looks upon Cupid's face but once. Utility alone is possession. The buried talent becomes the property of him who will use it.—Presbyterian Journal.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

One of the greatest Clearance Sales we ever made will take place

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY

◀JULY 26TH, 27TH AND 28TH▶

3500 yards of Brown Muslin, worth 6¢ cents, reduced to 5 cents.
A big lot of Calicoes at reduced prices.
A big lot of summer Wash Dress Goods, 10, 12½, 15 and 18 for 5 cents.
A big lot of summer Wash Dress Goods, 18, 20, 25 for 12½ cents.
A big lot of Wool Dress Goods 50 cents, for 25 cents.
A big lot of Wool Dress Goods \$1.00 and \$1.25, for 50 cents.
A big lot of Wash Duck and Pique Suits at half price.
A big lot of Wool Skirts, one-third off.

11 Ladies' Wool Jacket Suits, last year's styles, in Blue Black, and all good colors and styles, \$5, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00, at 40 per cent. off.

48 Ladies' Jacket Suits, every one new and latest style, good colors in Brown, Gray, Castor, Blue and Black, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00, 30 per cent. off. Just the thing for August and September excursions and winter wear.

In addition to the above we will have at reduced prices:

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS, LACES, UMBRELLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, CRASH, MATTINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, ETC., ETC.

We propose closing out in these three days over three thousand dollars' worth of goods and the prices will be such that we will do it. Do not miss this sale as it will be one of the best we ever made. Remember the dates—JULY 26th, 27th and 28th.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

HAMMOCKS AND SCREEN DOORS

Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

JOHN G. GILLAM.

I admit of no superiors
—and—
Acknowledge no equals

in

MY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

My store is filled to the uttermost with a choice line of carefully selected bargains in

Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

My Prices

are of uniformly low grade
never equaled
do my talking
cannot be copied by would-be competitors
makes my business which talks for itself

If you want Superior Goods
marvelously cheap,
Visit

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of

ENDEAVORERS IN LONDON

Ten Thousand Delegates Attend the World's Convention of the Society.

GREAT GROWTH OF MOVEMENT.

The Report of Secretary Baer Shows That the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Has 59,712 Local Societies With 3,500,000 Members—President and Secretary Re-elected.

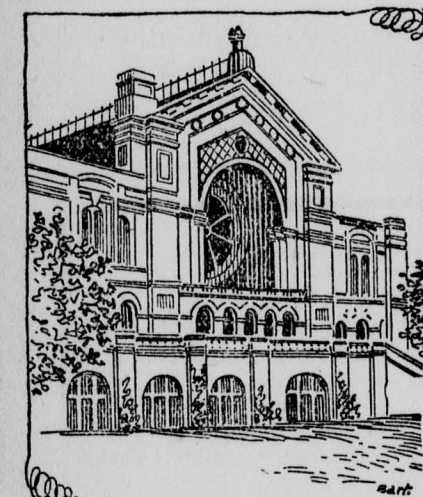
London (By Cable).—Great enthusiasm marked the World's Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at the Alexandria Palace grounds. Even the intense heat could not dampen the ardor of the delegates. General Secretary John William Baer said in his annual report on "Worldwide Christian Endeavor":

"No one thing that I know of proves more certainly that God is in the Christian Endeavor movement than its remarkable numerical growth. In 1881, one society with fifty members; in 1900, near 60,000 societies, with over 3,500,000 members. Nineteen years ago, one country, America, giving birth to our society; to-day every nation and land files the Christian Endeavor banner.

"We find in the land of its nativity, the United States of America, the largest number of Christian Endeavor societies. The enrollment is 43,262 societies. Great Britain (and these figures include England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales) comes next with about 7000 societies.

"There are now over 4000 societies in Australasia. The Dominion of Canada marshals nearly, if not quite 4000 societies. China, poor, bleeding, storm-wrecked, was the first foreign country to take from the United States the Christian Endeavor seed; and, while the growth has been slow, comparatively, China to-day has not less than 148 societies. India has 459, and Germany has 168 societies.

"Africa's 139 societies, with many of their members in arms, are passing through trying times. As it was in 1898 during the American-Spanish war so it is to-day during the British-Boer hostilities, the Christian Endeavor pin adorns the uniform of the opposing forces.



ALEXANDRIA PALACE, LONDON.

"France responds to-day with 69 societies, Jamaica with 120, Mexico, 110; Madagascar, 93. Japan's 73 splendid and vigorous societies are worthily represented at this convention by the Rev. Tasuke Harada, the president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor of Japan. Turkey has 60 societies, Spain, 36.

"But time would fail me to go through the long list, comprising European countries, South American republics, missionary lands and the islands of the sea. The total enrollment outside of the United States and Canada is 12,540 societies, and this figure, augmented by the greater number in the United States and Canada, makes an interdenominational, international and interracial brotherhood for Christ and the church of 59,712 local societies, with a total membership of 3,500,000."

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, President of the Society of Christian Endeavor, delivered the presidential address. He spoke of Christian Endeavor in the Far East, "in progressive Japan, in distracted China, and with hopeful beginnings in Korea." His tour of the world, Mr. Clark said, had convinced him that "the Christian Endeavor tree would bear fruit in any soil."

The Rev. Francis E. Clark and John Willis Baer were elected, respectively, World's President and Secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Young Girls Killed by a Train.

Josie Zoble, aged sixteen; Katie Schaf, nineteen, and Mary Wheeler, sixteen, while out riding started to cross the tracks of the Big Four Railroad about five miles from Shelbyville, Ill., when they were struck by the locomotive of the White City Flyer and instantly killed.

Bunton Causes a Woman's Death.

Mrs. Hiram Schultz, who lived on a farm about a mile west of Washington, N. J., died from gangrene, resulting from the poisoning of a bunion on her right foot. The trouble set in a month ago and the big toe was amputated, but it failed to save her life.

More Marine Lieutenants.

Judge-Advocate-General Lemley, at Washington, has decided that the President has the authority to appoint sixteen more second and first lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps.

CYCLING NOTES.

Bearings should be frequently oiled. In Bradford County, Penn., there are 3375 bicycle owners.

One veteran tire expert maintains that the plug is the best way to repair a puncture.

Tires should be kept as clean as possible in order to obtain the best service from them.

To remove slight scratches of the enamel use a little beeswax and turpentine, rubbed on with an oily rag.

A tiny rubber band placed on the spoke button of a cyclometer will prevent the clicking sound which is often so loud as to be an annoyance.

To steer properly is to hardly steer at all. That is to say, balancing and even pedaling are the things to be learned, and the steering then will require no effort.

A bent seat post may be straightened by heating the bent piece over a gas stove until it is red hot. Then insert a piece of iron rod or heavy iron wire into the tube.

The way to spread rims with cement which have become detached is to heat an old caseknife and use it to spread the cement over the patches where once was the adhesive.

To brighten the plated parts of a bicycle dip a woolen rag in a solution of hyposulphide of soda and rub it over the plating, then wipe it dry and polish with a piece of chamois skin.

The cyclist starting on a foreign tour should start with his wheel in perfect order, and take with him duplicate parts of those pieces most apt to be broken or lost, such as the chain or the various nuts.

After unscrewing a valve cap and before inflating a tire, press down on the plunger and allow part of the air to escape. The force of the air will blow out all loose dust and dirt around the valve, which often is a cause of leakage by adhering to the stem and preventing the valve from bearing on the seat.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

McGann is the run getter of the St. Louis Club.

The Pittsburgs have abandoned morning practice.

Cooley is batting poorly for Pittsburg, but is fielding superbly.

Neither Boston nor Chicago now has a left-hand pitcher on the staff.

Ewing has resigned, and Davis, the shortstop, is now the manager of the New Yorks.

Magnates and players between them are slowly but surely killing professional baseball.

The Brooklynns have drawn larger crowds on the road than any other League team this season.

Pitcher Griffith, of Chicago, lost his first three games of the season, and then took seven of the next ten.

Says Tim Murnane: "The slump of the Boston team is not hard luck, but poor, weak-hearted hitting and stupid base running."

The Robison's lavish money outlay for their St. Louis team has met with poor return, both from the players and from the public. The team has proven a sad disappointment.

Doyle, of the New Yorks, leads the League in base stealing. It is an index of the decline in base running that with the League season practically half over no player has yet stolen twenty-five bases.

Charley Snyder, who acted as substitute National League umpire for a few days last week, has returned to his home in Washington. He says that there is more kicking this season than ever before in his experience.

The Chicagoans have just completed a remarkable campaign against the Eastern teams. They took four straight from the Philadelphias, three straight from the Brooklynns and New Yorks and won two out of three from the Bostons. Manager Loftus has a great pitching staff in Griffith, Callahan, Taylor, Garvin and Cunningham.

LABOR WORLD.

The strike of the dock laborers at Rotterdam, Holland, is ended.

Dunkirk (N. Y.) clothing dealers have inaugurated an early closing movement.

Only Canadian residents will hereafter be employed on Government work and contracts in Canada.

The striking slaters, employed at Bowers & Mutton's quarry, Bangor, Penn., returned to work, receiving an increase in pay.

Half a century ago the labor cost in the production of 100 gold hunting watch cases turned was \$540. In 1897 it was only \$80.

The weavers in the Empire Mill of the Montreal Cotton Company, at Valleyfield, Quebec, have gone out on a strike because of the employment of an Englishman.

Th huckleberry pickers in the vicinity of Shenandoah, Penn., went on strike because the dealers dropped their allowance from eight cents to four cents a quart.

The 1200 ironworkers employed by Spang, Chalfant & Co., at Pittsburg, Penn., have been notified of a reduction in wages ranging from fifteen to twenty per cent., to take effect at once.

The Trenton Street Railway Company, operating the entire street car service of Trenton, N. J., have announced an increase of wages from \$1.60 to \$1.75 a day to motormen and conductors.

At a conference of a committee of the Window Glass Cutters' League and the officials of the American Window Glass Company at Pittsburg, the scale of last year was signed for the ensuing year with a few minor changes. The settlement affects about 2000 men.

A CLOUDBURST IN TEXAS.

Over a Score of Persons Lost Their Lives in Coleman County.

Herd's Creek Turned Into a Torrent and a Wall of Water Swept Away Campers, Residents, Houses and Herds.

Austin, Tex. (Special).—There was a series of cloudbursts extending from the Pan Handle section of West Texas southward in Northern Mexico. Some sections where these deluges of water fell were so remote from telegraphic communication that only meagre details of the damage were received. The storm in Coleman County, Tex., was the most severe of the series. It flooded a large section of country, and Herd's Creek from a stream a few feet wide was converted into a river over one mile in width. The terrific flood came down the valley in a roar and rush that was heard for miles. That part of the country is thinly settled, but over twenty people are known to have lost their lives. Most of them were ranchmen and their families. Three families of campers, numbering nine people, were among those drowned.

John Euleisline, J. O. Spath, four little girls belonging to the Homen family, Thomas Werkel, Joseph Fablight and Henry Davis and two men are known to have drowned in one community.

There was a cloudburst in Mason County, flooding a large section of country and doing considerable damage to property. There was another cloudburst in Kerr County, washing away many bridges and a section of the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railroad. The storm also broke over a large section of the State of Coahuila, Mexico, flooding all the rivers and streams. Many Mexican settlements were washed away and the damage to property was very heavy, but no loss of life is reported.

The bodies of I. N. Cheek and wife, John Spahl, John Christine, Mr. Tate, wife and two daughters, Bertie and Lizzie; Annie and Ivy Brown, of Stacey, have been recovered. Christine and Spahl died in an unavailing effort to rescue two children. A wagon, containing a family of seven, was swept down stream and all perished. Houses were swept off their foundations and carried down stream, while stacks were torn to pieces and swept away. Ten miles of track and grade of the Santa Fe Railway were obliterated, fifteen bridges being destroyed, one being lodged three miles below its original mooring.

Large numbers of horses, cattle and hogs were swept down the stream, and the loss in this line alone, together with the damage and loss to crops, is enormous. Sixteen inches of rain fell within two hours, and the water ran to its highest point in thirty minutes.

NEW FILIPINO HORSE.

Native Scouts to Be Mounted With Americans as Officers.

Manila (By Cable).—The military authorities have ordered the formation of four troops of native cavalry, to be recruited from the Macabebes and officered by Americans. Major Batson, the originator of the idea of employing the Macabebes tribesmen as scouts, is to be commander of the new squadron of Filipino horse. The officers will be Captains James N. Munroe, William C. Geiger and Francis H. Cameron, and First Lieutenants David H. Bidle, James Conway and Clarence C. Culver.

The Macabebes have long been used as scouts, and their value in such work has already been demonstrated. The present plan of mounting them is intended to render them more effective by increasing their mobility. The pay of the Macabebes soldiers will be just one-half that given to American troops, owing to the fact that they are to be paid in Mexican silver, while the Americans are paid in gold.

FOUND DEATH IN AN OLD WELL.

One After Another Four Persons Descend and Two Are Dead.

Wilkesbarre, Penn. (Special).—A number of boys were playing ball on a vacant lot at Buttonwood, a small mining village south of this city when the ball rolled into an old, abandoned well. Daniel Golivinski, aged fourteen years, went down the well after it. His companions were alarmed when he did not come up within a reasonable time.

The lad's father, Frank Golivinski, was notified, and he hastily descended the well. He, too, failed to return to the surface. A third man named Stanley Knofski then went down. Nothing was heard from him, either. A fourth man, carrying a rope, took his life in his hands and descended. He succeeded in bringing the three bodies to the surface. The two Golivinskis—father and son—were dead. Knofski was unconscious, but will recover. The well had not been used for many years and was filled with gas.

Sea Captain Commits Suicide.

James T. Lent, of the ice schooner Charles W. Church, from Gardner, Me., to Baltimore, committed suicide by leaping overboard from his vessel. Captain Lent's home was in Weir Village, near Taunton, Mass.

Seal Claims Will Be Arbitrated.

It was announced in Ottawa, Ont., that an agreement has been reached as to terms of arbitration of claims arising out of seizure of American and British sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in 1892.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

London is simply chock full of Americans.

The kissing bug has invaded the City of Mexico.

Canadian vessel men predict a revival of steel ship building.

Mayor Colonna, of Rome, Italy, has begun a crusade against expectoration.

The Brooklyn Bridge is now paying New York City at the rate of \$400 a day.

All the Santa Fe railroads operated in California are to burn oil instead of coal.

The Mexican Government has inaugurated an active campaign against the Maya Indians.

More than 61,000,000 people in India are affected by the famine. About 6,000,000 are in receipt of relief.

Three parties sent out by the United States Geological Survey are now at work in the Cape Nome district of Alaska.

A large collection of rare coins, valued at between \$5000 and \$10,000, has been stolen from the Milwaukee Public Museum.

It is said that the Mississippi River and its tributary streams are now lower than they have been for nearly half a century.

English society's latest fad is to have the monograms and coats of arms of the owners cut in the hair of their French poodles.

The quartern loaf is up in England and destined to go still higher. Millers, factors and bakers blame the war and poor crops.

A law has been passed recently in Massachusetts requiring all street railways in the State to carry high school pupils to and from school for half fare.

It is said that some of the Imperial Yeomanry are so much taken with the agricultural qualities of the Orange Free State that they think of taking up farms after the war.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

New citizens are being made at the rate of about eighty a day in New York City.

The North Dakota Middle-of-the-Road Populists decided to put a full State ticket in the field.

Indianapolis has been selected as headquarters of the middle-of-the-road Populist National Committee.

The Democratic State Judicial Convention of Missouri nominated Judge J. B. Grant for re-election to the Supreme Court.

At the 1898 election there was a Republican candidate for Congress in only one of the six Congressional districts of Arkansas.

Henry Watterson has declined to submit to political interviewers. "Not one man in one thousand is worth interviewing," he says.

The most reasonable estimate of the probable total vote at the national election in November is, everything considered, about 15,000,000.

Chairman Hanna, of the Republican National Committee, appointed his Executive Committee, with Cornelius N. Bliss as treasurer and Perry S. Heath as secretary.

When the Virginia Constitutional Convention meets there will be an effort made to change the organic law so as to make the Governor eligible for re-election.

The first Democratic National Convention was held in 1832. It was presided over by General Lucas, of Ohio, after whom Lucas County, which includes the city of Toledo, was called.

The Indiana Democrats believe that Mr. Bryan will lose many votes through the State election law forbidding the placing of a candidate's name on the ticket in more than one place. Populists and Silver Republicans must name their own candidates for Presidential electors, and as a plurality elects, their votes, unless they abandon their independence, cannot benefit Mr. Bryan.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The King of Sweden is an accomplished linguist.

Captain Dreyfus is still at the Villa Hauteville, at Coligny, near Geneva.

The Prince of Wales receives on an average between 500 and 600 letters a day.

Herbert Spencer never made any money on his books, and in several cases lost some.

President McKinley has beside his Scotch Presbyterian blood a strain of English Puritan blood.

David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is spending the summer with Mrs. Henderson in the Adirondacks.

Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, is authority for the announcement that he will be a candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Vest.

General Cronje, on hearing of the capture of Pretoria, is reported to have remarked, "It had to end so. I saw it from the first, and I think we all did."

Samuel Alschuler, of Aurora, Ill., who has been nominated for Governor of Illinois on the Democratic ticket, was born in Chicago in 1859. He has served two terms in the Illinois Legislature.

General Lloyd Wheaton is the only Illinois man in the regular army having the rank of general. He was born in Michigan, but spent his boyhood in Illinois, and enlisted from that State in the Union army.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, while at his home, in Concord, is an enthusiastic mountain climber, and may be met almost any fine afternoon on one or another of the many peaks within ten or fifteen miles of the town.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.		
Creamery—West, extras..	— @ \$	19
Firsts.....	18 1/4 @	18 3/4
Thirds to seconds.....	16 1/2 @	17 1/2
State—Thirds to firsts.....	15 @	17 1/2
State dairy tubs, extras.....	— @	18
Imitation creamery.....	15 @	17 1/2
Factory, firsts.....	— @	16
Low grades.....	14 @	15

CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy....	9 3/4 @	9 3/4
Small.....	9 3/4 @	9 3/4
Part skims, good to prime	5 1/2 @	6 1/2
Full skims.....	2 @	2 1/2

EGGS.		
Nearby—Fancy.....	18 @	19
State and Penn.....	17 @	18
Western—Choice.....	— @	15
Southern.....	— @	—

BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899..	2 12 1/2 @	2 15
Medium, 1899.....	2 00 @	2 02 1/2
Pea, choice, 1899.....	2 20 @	2 22 1/2
Red kidney, choice, 1899.....	— @	2 10
White kidney, choice, 1899.....	— @	2 30
Yellow eye, 1899.....	2 17 1/2 @	2 20
Lima, Cal.....	3 52 1/2 @	3 55
Green peas, bags.....	1 07 1/2 @	1 10

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Md., per crate.....	40 @	65
Astrakhan, per bbl.....	1 75 @	2 00
Huckleberries, per qt.....	5 @	8
Gooseberries, per qt.....	3 @	8
Peaches, per carrier.....	50 @	1 00
Pears, Scooter, per bbl.....	1 75 @	2 00
Plums, per carrier.....	50 @	1 25
Cherries, per basket.....	30 @	50
Raspberries, per pt.....	2 1/2 @	5
Currants, per qt.....	2 1/2 @	4

LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, per lb.....	— @	10 1/2
Spring chickens, per lb.....	12 @	15
Roosters, per lb.....	— @	6 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	7 @	8
Ducks, per pair.....	50 @	60
Geese, per pair.....	75 @	1 00
Pigeons, per pair.....	15 @	20

DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, per lb.....	5 @	9
Broilers, Phila., per lb.....	18 @	23
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb.	10 1/2 @	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb.....	— @	11
Geese, eastern spring, per lb.....	14 @	18
Squabs, per doz.....	1 00 @	2 25

HOPS.		
State—1899, choice, per lb.....	13 1/2 @	14
1899, fair.....	— @	11 1/2
Pacific Coast—1899, choice.....	13 @	14
Common to fair.....	7 @	11
Old odds.....	2 @	5

HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, per 100 lbs.....	87 1/2 @	90
No. 1, per 100 lbs.....	85 @	87 1/2
No. 2, per 100 lbs.....	82 1/2 @	85
Straw, long rye.....	72 1/2 @	80

VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Southern, per bbl.....	1 00 @	1 25
L. I., per bbl.....	— @	1 25
Sweets, N. C., per bbl.....	1 50 @	2 00
Onions—Orange Co., per bag.....	75 @	1 25
Conn., red, per bbl.....	1 50 @	1 75
Cabbages, L. I., per 100.....	50 @	1 50
Turnips, per bbl.....	75 @	1 50
Tomatoes, N. J., per box.....	50 @	85
String beans, per bag.....	50 @	1 00
Beets, per 100 bunches.....	75 @	1 25
Squash, per bbl.....	1 00 @	1 50
Cucumbers, per box.....	1 25 @	1 50
Peas, per bag.....	1 25 @	1 75
Cauliflowers, per bbl.....	1 00 @	1 75
Corn, Jersey, per 100.....	50 @	1 00
Egg plant, per box.....	— @	1 00
Peppers, per bushel.....	75 @	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter patents.....	4 00 @	4 50
Spring patents.....	4 30 @	4 70
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth.....	— @	86 1/2
No. 2 red.....	— @	84 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	45 1/2 @	46 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white.....	— @	30 1/4
Track mixed.....	28 @	29 1/2
Rye—Western.....	60 1/2 @	61
State.....	— @	—
Lard, city.....	— @	6.50c.

LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed.....	9 1/4 @	9 3/4
Calves—City dressed.....	8 @	10
Country dressed.....	6 1/2 @	9
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	3 00 @	4 60
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	5 50 @	7 00
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb.....	4 80 @	5 85
Country dressed.....	— @	—

TOBACCO.

Beyond the occasional call for a small lot of domestic to supply some passing want there is nothing doing in this market, and prices are entirely nominal.

WESTERN DROUGHT BROKEN.

Better Outlook for the Crops in Kansas and Nebraska.

Chicago (Special).—The drought has been most effectively broken in Kansas and Nebraska by heavy and general rains. Kansas has had one-quarter to one inch, and Nebraska fields secured a good wetting. The southwestern counties of Nebraska have not had as much as other sections, and need more rain. Iowa has been visited by good rains.

Estimates of damage to corn in Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska are twenty-five per cent, by the hot, dry weather. The damage has been checked and the crop saved. The corn market has been demoralized by the rains.

RISE IN PRICE OF STAPLES.

Chicago Dealers Believe Sugar May Reach Seven Cents.

Chicago (Special).—Sugar that has cost six cents a pound will cost seven cents, according to grocers; tea will go up three cents, coffee is to cost twenty per cent. more, and flour has been rising in price steadily and is likely to go further.

MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Minister Wu Receives It and Takes It to Secretary Hay.

IN STATE DEPARTMENT CIPHER.

The Message Signed "Conger" Simply Says: "In the British Legation. Under Continued Shot and Shell Fire From Chinese Troops. Quick Relief Only Can Prevent General Massacre."

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The following cable has been received from Minister Conger at Pekin:

"In British Legation. Under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

The message is not dated, but it is understood was sent from Pekin on the 18th.

The message was received through the Chinese Minister and was transmitted through the Tsung-li-Yamen and the Shanghai Taotai. It was in State Department cipher and was signed in English with the name Conger.

The Minister took it to the State Department, where it was translated. The following statement was given out at the State Department:

"On the 11th of this month the State Department communicated a brief message asking tidings of Minister Conger in the State Department code. Minister Wu undertook to get this into Minister Conger's hands, if he were alive. He has succeeded in doing this. This morning the State Department received a telegram from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, saying: 'The Governor of Shanghai informs me that he has received to-day a cipher message from Conger of the 18th.'"

A few minutes later Minister Wu ap-



WU TING FANG.
(Chinese Minister to the United States.)

peared at the State Department with a telegram from Taotai Sheng, dated July 20, which had been received by Minister Wu reading as follows:

"Your telegram was forwarded, and as requested I send reply from the Tsung-li-Yamen, as follows: 'Your telegram of the 15th day of this month (11th July) received. The State Department telegram has been handed to Minister Conger. Herewith is Minister Conger's reply to the State Department:'"

"In British Legation. Under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

This reply was in the State Department cipher.

The State Department later issued the following bulletin:

"The Secretary of State received a dispatch from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, dated midnight 19th, saying a Shanghai paper of the 16th said all foreigners murdered. Fowler wired the Governor demanding the truth. The Governor replied that his courier left Pekin on the 11th, and all then were safe, but Pekin east city had been carried by rebels with intent to kill."

SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA.

The President Has Named W. W. Rockhill For an Important Mission.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The President has appointed W. W. Rockhill a special envoy to represent the United States Government in China. The purpose of the appointment is to have a diplomatic representative of the United States in China during the international operations and when the time comes for consideration by the Powers of China's future. The title to be bestowed on Mr. Rockhill has not been decided, but he will be vested practically with all the functions of a special diplomatic agent.

Mr. Rockhill is well equipped for the mission, having been secretary of the American Legation in Pekin for several years. He speaks and writes Chinese fluently.

Suggests More Special Envoys.

London (By Cable).—The Standard says that the appointment of Mr. W. W. Rockhill by the United States Government as special envoy to China is an excellent idea that might be imitated with advantage by Great Britain and the other Powers.

China Asks France's Mediation.

Paris (By Cable).—The Chinese Minister at Paris has transmitted to M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for communication to President Loubet, a telegram from the Emperor of China, asking the mediation of France with the foreign powers.

INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA

The United States Will Withdraw Within Nine Months.

Cubans Will Organize Their Government After Holding a Constitutional Convention.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Cuba's independent government is to be organized and the withdrawal of the United States from the island is to be accomplished within nine months. This is the extreme limit which Administration officials now set for the continuance of American military control of the island.

The situation in Cuba and the programme to be carried out by the United States were considered in a meeting of the Cabinet and at a luncheon in the White House, which was participated in by the President, members of the Cabinet and Major-General Wood, who went over the situation in Cuba with the President and Cabinet.

General Wood impressed his hearers with his conviction that matters in Cuba were in a satisfactory condition, and that there would be no difficulty about the gradual withdrawal of troops.

It is not the intention of the Administration to reduce the military force in Cuba below 5000 men until after the general elections for delegates to the constitutional convention. This election will be held before the end of October, and will be the next step in the direction of the formation of the Cuban government.

The convention will assemble as soon as possible after the election, and the future of the Cubans will then be in their own hands, as the organization of their independent government and the date when it is to assume its duties and responsibilities will depend very largely on the action of this convention.

It is expected that the convention will frame a constitution modeled very largely on that of the United States. It will provide for elections to fill the various offices created, and as soon as these elections have been held and the new officials installed the United States will finally withdraw. It is thought this can be done in about nine months.

BOY MURDERER CROSS HANGED.

Pays the Penalty For a Revolting Crime in Wethersfield, Conn.

Hartford, Conn. (Special).—Charles B. Cross, the first boy murderer to be executed in Connecticut, was hanged at the Wethersfield State Prison. He met death bravely. He was eighteen years old on July 1.

His grandmother, Mrs. Augusta Cross, of Brooklyn, ordered his body buried in the prison cemetery, and she will have it removed to Brooklyn in the fall.

Cross was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Sarah C. King, of Stamford, on November 7, 1899. He lived at the King house and did chores. He was a cigarette fiend. He killed Mrs. King and went to a neighbor's for help, saying the woman was killed while he was out of the house for about twenty minutes.

ALLEGED MURDERERS RELEASED.

Sweethearts of Wise Sisters Found Not Guilty in Spite of Confessions.

Anoka, Minn. (Special).—In spite of the positive confessions of Martha and Eliza Wise, Elmer Miller and James Hardy have been released by Judge Hughes. The men were accused of murdering the mother and brother of the Wise girls, with whom they were in love. Judge Hughes said the girls had so frequently lied that he could place no reliance on what they swore to.

Governor Lind says that the dismissal does not preclude action by the Grand Jury, and it is likely that the next Grand Jury will find new indictments. In case this is done the Wise sisters, for whom the boys were accused of committing the murders, will be tried as accessories.

FATHER AND SON DROWNED.

Parent, Unable to Swim, Tried to Rescue Child From Pond.

Auburn, Mass. (Special).—Daniel Love, aged fifty years, and his son Andrew, aged six years, were drowned in Hilton's Pond, near here. Several small children were fishing in Hilton's Pond off the bridge when Andrew Love fell into the water and was drowned. Mr. Love lives near by, and the children immediately ran and notified the family.

Love jumped into the water, which in the channel is quite deep, and as he was unable to swim, soon got beyond his depth, and was also lost.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A CHURCH.

A Funeral Was in Progress and Over Twenty-five Persons Were Injured.

Cleveland (Special).—At Chatfield, Ohio, lightning struck a church in which a funeral was in progress. The edifice was packed to the doors and a panic ensued.

The lightning ran down a pillar, and Mrs. Simon Shade, who was leaning against it, was prostrated. Twenty-five others were injured, two of them, Miss Dora Bowers and George Booker, fatally. Many women fainted.

In the excitement the coffin fell from its supports to the floor. The church was but slightly damaged.

GIRLS PLANNED MURDER

Two Sisters, With Their Sweethearts, Plotted to Kill Family.

HOPED TO GET MOTHER'S MONEY

Wise Sisters Confessed That Their Sweethearts, Hardy and Miller, Killed Mother and Brother—The Youths Fired Through the Window, the Girls Having Had a Last Meeting With Them

Anoka, Minn. (Special).—The people of this quiet little town are almost stupefied over the cold-blooded confession of fourteen-year-old Eliza Wise that she and her sister, Martha, only a year older than she, were fully cognizant of the plot to murder the other members of the family, and that they sat quietly by while the murder was going on.

The confession must result in the conviction and probably in the hanging of James Hardy and Elmer Miller, the youthful sweethearts of the girls.

The crime took place one peaceful Sunday night in the latter part of May. The family of William Wise was sitting in the kitchen of their little house playing cards. There was the father and Mrs. Wise, their two sons, Joseph and Willie, aged seven, and the two girls. The girls were not playing. They were expecting company.

The little murderers stole out of the back door and were gone for several minutes. It is now known that they went for a final consultation with their sweethearts, who had arrived, armed with shotgun and repeating rifle. Then they crept back into the kitchen, and sat down not too near the table. The card players paid no attention to their movements, but went on with the game.

Suddenly the muzzle of a gun was thrust in at a window.

Then came the shots in quick succession. There were twelve of them, as tell-tale marks showed afterward. Two were from the shotgun, the other ten from the rifle. In fifteen seconds the horrible deed was done. Mrs. Wise and her little son Joe were killed. Mr. Wise and little William were dangerously wounded.

Martha and Eliza Wise jumped up, but it was not in terror.

"The first thing I noticed," said Martha, afterward, "was mother falling off a chair. She was crying for me to come to her assistance. I called for my sister, and between us we managed to drag her into a doorway between the front room and the kitchen. The shots continued. I counted twelve of them."

"Joe was running around, and fell on mother. A few seconds later Joe was dancing up and down behind the stove crying. He kept asking father and mother if they were hurt, but they did not answer. Just then I saw Will fall on his face. I do not know who was shot first, but think it was father. When father was shot he raised his head to look around, and then dropped on the table till help came."

Not a tremor in the voice! Not the shadow of remorse for the bloody deed in which she was an accomplice.

Suspicion fell on Hardy and Miller, who had been forbidden the house. They were arrested. Miller made a partial confession.

It was this which stirred the young girl to tell how it happened. It was a plot between her sister, herself and the two young rascals who were making love to them. The mother had \$500 in the bank which was to go to the sisters in case of her death.

To the plotters this seemed to be an immense sum. They knew nothing of the legal obstacles which would prevent their getting possession of it, and thought that all that was necessary was to kill the mother.

MURDERER SHOT BY A KEEPER.

He Had Attacked and Wounded Two Others With an Iron Bar.

Stockholm, Sweden (By Cable).—Johan Nordlund, a Swede who, on the night of May 16 last, killed seven and wounded five passengers on the steamer Prince Carl, as that vessel was proceeding through Lake Maalar, and who was arrested at Skogstorp, has been seriously wounded by one of the keepers of the jail where he is confined. Nordlund secreted a piece of pointed iron, and when the opportunity offered he attacked and badly wounded two of the jailers. A third keeper, when he saw what had befallen his comrades, drew a revolver and shot the prisoner.

SPRING WHEAT YIELD.

Crop Expert Predicts a Big Production in Three States.

Minneapolis, Minn. (Special).—H. V. Jones, in a conservative review of the crop situation in the Northwest, after personal inspection of the fields, predicts that the yield of wheat in the three spring wheat States of Minnesota and North and South Dakota will at the very least reach 135,000,000 bushels, as against 210,000,000 last year, and that with favorable weather during the ensuing four weeks the yield will reach 150,000,000 bushels. This is the highest estimate yet made.

General Wood Arrives From Cuba.

Major-General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of Cuba, arrived in Washington from Havana and talked of conditions in the island.

HARVARD TUTOR FREED.

Professor Eastman Not Held For the Shooting of His Brother-in-Law.

Evidence of a Quarrel Had No Weight When All the Circumstances of the Tragedy Were Considered.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—Charles R. Eastman, assistant instructor in zoology in Harvard University, who was accused of the murder of his brother-in-law, Richard H. Grogan, on July 4, was discharged from custody. Judge Almy, after hearing the arguments of counsel, failed to find probable cause for the charge.

The Judge's announcement was a surprise to everybody in the crowded court-room, for it was understood that the most Eastman's counsel hoped for was that the charge would be changed to manslaughter.

When Judge Almy's court convened in Cambridge in the morning the prosecution surprised the defence by announcing that all its testimony was in. The defence produced no witnesses. Lawyer Elder's shrewd and ingenious plea was its entire case. He said that the story of Titus, who saw the two men struggling over a firearm, amounted to nothing, because the struggle did not precede the shooting. "The prosecution," he continued, "would have you believe that Eastman deliberately shot Grogan and then tried to make it appear that it was an accident. At the same time it seeks to show that Eastman wounded himself. These are two totally inconsistent theories."

As to the exclamations of Grogan after being shot, Mr. Elder said they proved nothing. The first feeling of a man in Grogan's position would be one of outrage, of resentment, against the man who shot him, even if accidentally. Furthermore, no motive had been shown.

As for the evidence given by John Grogan, brother of the dead man, of the trouble in the Grogan stable, when he said his brother and Eastman had a quarrel, and Eastman on going away said: "I'll plug you, if it takes five years," it was denied altogether.

Judge Almy, in discharging Eastman, said that it did not appear from the evidence that a murder had probably been committed. It was doubtful how much the statements of Grogan were worth at the time when he was suffering acutely from the bullet wound. There was considerable doubt that a jury would convict on the evidence. He therefore did not think he would be justified in holding Eastman for the action of the Grand Jury.

On being released Eastman hurried up to Judge Almy and spoke briefly to him. The Judge smiled in return. Then Eastman greeted his father, and Mrs. Hollander, the third of Alvin Clark's daughters, came up and kissed him. Mr. Hollander and he shook hands very cordially.

When District-Attorney Weir was asked if he would go any further with the case he said he preferred not to discuss the matter. Others believe that this is the end of the case.

BLANKET INDIANS RISING.

Armed Force of Teamsters Subdues a Demonstration in Minnesota.

Bemidji, Minn. (Special).—An armed force, made up of teamsters from Solway, Minn., has subdued a threatening element of Blanket Indians at Red Lake. Captain Mercer, in charge of Indian affairs in this State, has been called to the reservation to quiet the reds, who attempted to prevent the building of a schoolhouse on the reservation. At the same time other Indians in the Red Lake district threatened a rising because of a prediction by medicine men that a great cyclone would destroy all whites in America.

Trouble was rapidly heading. The Indians were drinking and dancing and had collected a large stock of arms and ammunition. Captain Mercer deputized thirty friendly Indians, and with armed men forced the Blanketers from the site, and under protection the house is being built. Promiscuous shooting took place throughout most of the day. A call has been made for soldiers.

Realizing the condition of Indian affairs in Minnesota, the War Department has withdrawn the order to the Eighth Infantry to leave Fort Snelling for the Philippines. This regiment may be brought to Red Lake.

FELL DEAD AT CHILDREN'S FEET

An Italian Shot by His Cousin, Who Kills Himself.

Paterson, N. J. (Special).—Louis Bianchi shot his cousin, Joseph Pessino, and killed him. He then shot and killed himself.

Bianchi was employed as a dyer's helper in the Weidman Dye Works. His discharge was caused by some trivial offense, and he blamed Pessino, who was foreman in the works, for it. Bianchi lay in wait for Pessino on the old Bunker Hill Road. Pessino came along the road from the direction of the works, and his two little daughters were coming to meet him. He had just called to them, when there was a shot, and he fell almost at the feet of his children.

Bianchi then ran a short distance to a spring and, sitting down at its edge, placed his revolver to his head and blew out his brains.

Money to Move the Crops.

More currency is going to the country to move the grain crops in the Northwest, but the movement is only normal. Deposits continue to increase and loans have also of late been enlarged.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

To Mark the Sate Boundary.

Major I. B. Brown, of the Department of Internal Affairs, returned from Washington to Harrisburg, where he was in conference regarding the revising of the boundary monuments between Maryland and Pennsylvania, marking what is known as Mason and Dixon's line. He met Mr. Clark, representing Maryland, and the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Commission; and it was agreed that the work should be placed in the hands of the national authorities, who will make the survey without expense, but the expense of the assistants will be shared by Pennsylvania and Maryland. The work will begin about September 1.

Montgomery County's Wealth.

A summary of the Assessors' reports of Montgomery County shows that there are 16,816 taxables in boroughs and 20,926 in townships; 2916 acres of cleared land in boroughs and 153,030 acres in townships; 170 acres timber land in boroughs, 15,468 acres in townships. The value of real estate in boroughs is \$29,918,070, and in townships \$52,255,580. There are 3920 horses in boroughs, valued at \$159,930, and 15,478 in townships, valued at \$724,185. The cattle in the county number 23,384, and their value is \$570,000. The value of occupations is over \$3,000,000. The aggregate value of taxable property is \$22,000,000.

Death From Hydrophobia.

Mrs. Frank Remp, a farmer's wife, of Mohansville, Berks County, died from what the doctor pronounces an acute case of hydrophobia. Mrs. Remp was bitten by a hound eight months ago. The dog's teeth cut the flesh above the eye. A few days ago Mrs. Remp became very ill, and in a short time began to froth at the mouth. The woman was seized with one spasm after another, and it required the strength of several men to control her.

Inspection Dates Set.

General orders have been issued from the headquarters of the National Guards of Pennsylvania fixing the following dates for general inspections at the division encampment to be held at Mount Gretna on August 4-11. First Brigade, August 1; Second Brigade, August 8; Third Brigade, August 9; to begin at 7 a. m., and regiments to report at intervals of two hours. Inspector-General Sweeney will inspect the cavalry on August 9.

A Faithful Nurse Rewarded.

Miss Hannah Boyd, a domestic in the family of William Wetherill, of Lower Merion township, has been an heirless for years without knowing it. When but a girl Miss Boyd carefully and unselfishly nursed Elizabeth Stinson, of Sheffield, England, and has just received word from a solicitor of that city that she has been bequeathed \$15,000 by her grateful employer.

Death in Ice Cream Blocks.

Theresa Marguerite Moran, three years old, died at Lancaster, the result of eating what is called "Dawson City Ice Cream Blocks." It is peddled around the streets and sold at a penny a block. The child was in perfect health before eating it, and a few minutes later was taken suddenly ill with cholera morbus, which caused death.

Dog's Hold Was Tenacious.

The little daughter of David Dickson, of Eden Hill, was nearly killed by his bull dog, upon which she had thrown a tin cup of water. The animal leaped upon the child and sunk his teeth in her face. So tenacious was the brute's hold that he had to be shot before the child could be liberated. The child will be disfigured for life.

Lockjaw From Gunshot Wound.

On July 4 Raymond Loucks, aged nine years, at Shenandoah, accidentally shot himself in the palm of the right hand, causing what appeared at the time to be only a slight wound. The boy seemed not to suffer much pain until a few days ago, when lockjaw set in. He died in great agony.

\$70,000 Fire at Bangor.

Fire at Bangor caused a loss of \$70,000, divided as follows: C. C. & F. Wise, planing mill and quantity of lumber, \$50,000; insurance \$5000; S. B. Fitzgerald, planing mill, \$10,000; no insurance; Peter M. Sheeler's machine shops, \$6000; Salvation Army Barracks, \$3000.

Curiosity That Proved Fatal.

Mike Olexo, while taking a bath in the Lehigh Canal, at Northampton, ventured beyond his depth and was drowned. About an hour later, while Eugene Case, aged twenty-one, was watching a party of men searching for Olexo's body, he fell into the canal and was drowned.

Woman a Practical Reformer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boyle, of Honeybrook, is waging a war against illegal liquor selling. She caused the arrest of six saloonkeepers and bottlers in the town. All the accused were given a hearing before Squire Stapleton, at McAdoo, and entered bail for their appearance at Court.

Women in Harvest Fields.

Women are helping Monroe County farmers in harvesting the fields. They are paid fairly good wages. The work performed by them is such as binding and raking, and in some instances they have been found driving the horses attached to the reapers.

Drowned While Watching Father.

While watching his father at work on the railroad bridge crossing the Dunham Creek, at Riegelsville, the six-year-old son of Reuben Buzzard fell from the structure and was drowned before he was missed.

PENROSE MEETS THE PRESIDENT

An Important Federal Appointment Quickly Follows.

REGULAR ORGANIZATION RECOGNIZED

Discussion of the Outlook For the Political Campaign Gives Assurance of Republican Success in November.

(Special Correspondence.)
Philadelphia, July 24.—United States Senator Boies Penrose has returned from a visit to Washington, where he went to look after some official business with the departments. He met President McKinley when he went to the national capital to confer with his cabinet officers relative to the crisis over affairs in China. Senator Penrose, who had a long talk with the president, says he is entirely satisfied with the outlook as far as the political situation is concerned.

While in Washington Senator Penrose had a conference with United States Senator Nathan Scott, of West Virginia, who was on his way to New York to take charge of the Republican national committee headquarters, which will be opened this week. Senator Scott had just returned from a three weeks' trip through the west and northwest, and predicts that those states will be carried for McKinley and Roosevelt beyond a doubt.

He says this certainty of the final outcome, however, does not mean that the Republican campaign managers will take anything for granted. The opening guns of the campaign will be fired some time between the 15th and 20th of August, and from that time until election day the canvass will be pushed with vigor.

Senator Scott declared that he believes that the Republicans will carry Colorado this fall. He visited Pueblo during his stay in that state, and while there a McKinley and Roosevelt club was formed. The remarkable thing about this was that 62 members of this club voted for Bryan in 1896. This is only one example of the way people are dropping the free silver idea.

"The campaign will be fought upon all the issues, for there are none that the Republicans wish to evade," said Senator Scott to his friend from Pennsylvania. "If the Democrats want to make imperialism the paramount issue we will meet them on their own ground. We will talk also about 16 to 1 and the prosperity that has resulted from the wise Republican legislation. We will stand upon the record of the administration of William McKinley, in which there is nothing to apologize for."

"In Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, where the Democrats have been making claims of dissatisfaction among the Germans because of the so-called imperialistic policy of the Republican party, I look for increased gains for McKinley and Roosevelt. All these states are sure to cast their votes for the Republican candidates. The dissatisfaction among the Germans exists only in the minds of the Bryanites. Kansas can be safely counted in the Republican column. The farmers in that state look upon McKinley as the agent of prosperity and are going to give the ticket their unanimous support. I also think we have a good chance of carrying Nebraska and electing a Republican legislature. It is assured that West Virginia will give a plurality for the Republican ticket."

Senator Scott will be chairman of the eastern speakers' bureau at the New York headquarters.

STALWARTS HONORED.

One of the results of Senator Penrose's conference with President McKinley was the appointment of State Senator Walter T. Merrick, of Tioga county, as naval officer for the port of Philadelphia. Senator Merrick voted for Penrose for United States senator and was one of the stalwart friends of Col. Quay in the deadlock over the United States senatorial election in the Pennsylvania legislature last winter.

The appointment by President McKinley of Senator Merrick is regarded as a crushing rebuke to the insurgent Republicans, following so closely, as it does, upon the appointment of another supporter of Quay and Penrose, James B. Holland, of Montgomery county, who was a few days ago sworn in as United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania upon the recommendation of Col. Quay and Senator Penrose.

The selection of Senator Merrick will be received with general approval among active Republicans residing in counties east of the Alleghenies, where he is well known to the men identified with the Republican organization. He has many admirers among the party men throughout the commonwealth.

Senator Merrick was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pa., June 12, 1859. He was educated at the Mansfield State Normal school and the Elmira Free academy. He studied law with the Hon. Charles H. Seymore, of Tioga, and at Wellsboro was admitted to practice at the bar in 1886. He followed his profession at Blossburg, the mining center of Tioga county, where

he still resides. Senator Merrick has had considerable experience in the Pennsylvania legislature, both as a member of the house and of the senate. He was elected to the house in 1893, and in 1895 and 1896 he was promoted to the senate from the district which embraces Tioga, Potter and McKean counties.

In the recent senatorial contest he was one of the leaders of the regular Republicans, and made a strong speech in the Republican caucus in favor of the selection of Col. M. S. Quay as the Republican nominee for United States senator. He was one of the most aggressive stalwarts in fighting the Flinn-Martin combine, both in the joint senatorial convention at its daily sessions and on the floor of the state senate.

STATE SHARES IN PROSPERITY.

Philadelphia Republicans were delighted to read a local announcement this week that a vessel had been chartered to sail from this port with a cargo of four thousand tons of Pennsylvania coal for England.

Ten years ago the idea that British railways and factories would become dependent in even a partial degree upon coal supplies from this side of the Atlantic would have been received with derisive incredulity in the United Kingdom. But in this case, as in many others, the unexpected has happened, and the forthcoming shipment of coal from Philadelphia to England promises to mark the beginning of a new era in the development and transportation of the world's coal supply.

Not only in Great Britain, but in some continental countries, many coal veins are either becoming exhausted or their working has grown unprofitable, owing to the great depth to which they have been followed. Modern industry has an inexhaustible appetite for the black fuel from the bowels of the earth, and the European magazines of coal are showing distinct signs of impoverishment.

The United States already supplies the countries of Europe with a large proportion of their bread and meat. It does not seem unlikely that the next few years will see this country also acting as a producer of coal in large quantities for foreign consumption. Fortunately our own resources in this direction are practically limitless, and Pennsylvania has the finest facilities of all the states for taking a prominent part in this movement.

All these conditions may fairly be attributed to the wise and statesmanlike policy that has been pursued by the leaders of the Republican party in national affairs. McKinley prosperity seems to pervade every section of the United States, and fresh evidence comes almost daily of the determination of the American people to continue the Republican party in power. The coming election will show how appreciative the people are of the efforts of the Republican party to advance the commercial interests of the nation.

Credo—Confido.

It is the fashion with many to despise creeds as illiberal and a mark of narrowness in mind and spirit in those who hold to them. It seems so much broader and more cultured to refuse all such restrictions to thought. But there is a deal of arrogant conceit and nonsense under it all. These professions of liberality cover quite frequently the utmost bigotry and lack of liberality.

All thinking persons must have some opinions and beliefs on the great basal truths of religion. They view God in some manner and hold some ideas of Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit, the nature of the human soul, its capacities, duties and destiny, the nature and mission of the church and the Bible.

It resolves itself into this—whether it is nobler, more reasonable and helpful to say, "I don't believe this, that and the other," which men have for ages, after deepest search and severest testing, found to stand the test of adequacy, or to recognize such facts as rational and worthy to be used as a working basis of daily life and to say, "I believe—Credo."

Incredulity never led to strong, sustained and noble effort. "I believe and I confide in Jesus Christ" has been the keynote of all heroic endeavor for ages. Confidence in God and the ascertained facts of religious consciousness are marks of greater breadth and depth in culture than all the popular doubts of erratic though brilliant discreditors of creeds.

Find some solid rock for your foundation. If it is not on the surface, then dig for it, but find it. No life can be reared substantially on the sand of "I don't know." Bedrock of "I believe, I confide," alone can give firm basis for life work.

The Luxury of Life.

It does not consist in the abundance of things which surround one. Elegance in architecture and furnishings does not constitute a home. Richness and abundance of viands cannot make a feast. Companionship is the essential element, without which life loses its attractiveness. Persons and not things make existence desirable. The luxury of life is love. With it all material things assume significance and worth, as they bear the impress of personality, speaking through them to our inner thought and feeling. Friends and friendship make up our future good.

The Shadows of Life.

Shadows are the unusual, and because of this we dread them. But customs explain nothing. Should an eclipse occur every day it would create no more interest than the sunset.—Presbyterian Journal.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 29, "Cumberers of the Ground." Text, Luke xiii, 6-9.

"He came and sought fruit thereon and found none." Pilate, the Roman governor, had with stern authority repressed one of the many insurrections or mobs of the Jews occurring at the season of their great festival gatherings in Jerusalem. That which seemed to shock the people most deeply was the disregard of the sanctity of the courts of the temple, so that Roman soldiers had rushed past the barriers in the partition balustrade which foreigners were on penalty of death forbidden to pass and had slain the Galilean plotters in the sacred upper courts while offering sacrifices, so that their blood mingled with that of the beasts they were offering.

To the superstitious ones of the times it was a sign that God refused their sacrifices and as a mark of signal displeasure on their wickedness allowed them to be so killed. It had long been a belief that God would protect His sanctuary and all who fled to it for refuge and would not allow any enemy of Israel to violate its sacred precincts. The same superstitious reverence for the Sabbath prevented the Jews making any defense in war on their holy day, preferring death to violating the command to keep it holy.

Bodily ills and all physical disturbances had come to be regarded as signs of Divine displeasure until the real working of God in the natural world and religious life was completely mystified and the true nature of even His ethical precepts lost under a mass of false and superstitious traditions. Jesus tells them plainly that it was not pre-eminent wickedness of the Galilean fanatics which was emphasized by their horrible death, but it was a natural consequence of their disregard of their duties and the rights and powers of orderly government. So would it be with themselves if they did not change their own course. The same temper of mind and intention was smoldering in their breasts and would work the same results unless abandoned. Then comes the parable of the fig tree. Fig trees ought to bear figs. That is their true function and end. If they do not do this after proper age and care, they will be condemned as useless and removed. So men are fitted to do justly and righteously and conduct their lives with due regard for the rights of other men and the institutions of society. If these are violated persistently, the transgressors will summarily suffer the consequences of their warfare on constituted authority. Human conduct is under the direction of law, and government is orderly and not capricious. Reason and not favoritism or fear directs in the processes of life, both human and material. Fate is not blind chance, but orderly result from adequate cause.

The fig tree must produce figs or go. So men must do right or be removed.

As to the mode in which the governing power acts, you can view it as natural sequence of events in unbroken chain of cause and effect merely or you can give attention to the personal element back of, above and in the whole course of events as the real author. The result is the same so far as the practical lesson for conduct is concerned. It is figs or fire, bear or burn, righteousness or removal.

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By Faith.

The night is dark, and alone I tread
The way, yet not alone;
The clouds that lower overhead
Across the moon are blown.
I onward go and do not fear,
With footsteps firm and light;
I whisper words of sweetest cheer—
By faith and not by sight.

Oh, how I thank Him that the way,
Though unto me unknown,
He knows! And through the clouds the ray
Of light is o'er me thrown.
I simply hold His guiding hand,
And, although dark the night,
I trust—nor care to understand—
For faith surpasses sight.

Oh, could I know each ill that waits
Upon my onward road,
I'd bow beneath the heavy weights
Of sorrow's weary load!
His grace suffices every need,
And nothing can affright
The soul that on his manna feeds
And walks by faith, not sight.

God's way is always the best way;
His will I now make mine;
His peace doth fill my heart each day
With harmony divine.
I simply trust because I know
God's plans are always right,
And willingly, where'er I go,
I'll walk by faith, not sight.

—Mrs. A. J. Parvia.

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A disciple turned manward in his mind instead of Godward is a stumbling block in the way of Christ—a hindrance to His purpose. The cure of manmindedness is Christheartedness. The mind's look will follow the heart's love. We are drawn onward and upward to have the mind of Christ.—American Friend.

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